The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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NEEDLESS NOISE TO BE STOPPED.

Chief Kipley Classifies the Cacophany of Chicago Dins and Issues a General Order.

TO ENFORCE ORDINANCE.

Authorities Given Basis by Complaints from Hospitals and Repetition of Jones' Grievances.

EFFORT IS TO BE EARNEST.

Chicago's great cacophony of noises is likely soon to be subdued. Residents and merchants are determined that the City Council's order on Monday night rejuvenating the dead letter ordinance against street dins shall be enforced.

Chief Kipley has awakened to the seriousness of the situation, and as a precursor to further action has issued an order to the police to arrest violators of the anti-noise ordinance. He has gone seriously into the problem, and, with collaborators, has affected "a grand classification of noises" by which he expects to be able systematically to root out every source of noise, vocal and metallic—the calls of venders, the "barks" of "barkers," the shrieks of whistles, the clangor of bells.

As a tangible complaint against the nonenforcement of the anti-noise ordinance, which has been a dead letter ever since its passage by the Council on March 29, 1897, physicians and hospital surgeons say the health, and in many instances the lives, of patients demand a suppression of the street noises which the police have allowed to prevail. The announcement of the action of the Council, begun by Alderman Jackson, brought a score of complainants to Chief Kipley yesterday. They told him of specific cases where noises were a detriment to the public peace.

"Grand Classification of Noises."

The Chief had anticipated orders from the Council and began at 6 a. m. outlining his plans for a crusade. He first wrote an article for the Daily Police Bulletin, which he intended as preliminary to further instructions to the police for suppression of noises. Chief Kipley's "grand classification of noises" was made with a view of systematizing attempts at their suppression. The classification was the joint work of the Chief and Dr. Samuel J. Jones. Dr. Jones told Chief Kipley that he had remained awake nights on account of noises. He had shifted his residence nearly every three months in an effort to obtain quiet. He explained that his investigations had convinced him that Chicago was unrivaled in the multiplicity and variety of its noises. Many of the details of the kinds of noises were recorded by Dr. Jones while he lay awake at night. The results of the work of the Chief and Dr. Jones will be used in future instructions to the police. The noises selected for immediate suppression are known in the classification as "intolerable noises." For the sake of convenience they are classified with a distinction in the time of the day when they are most prevalent.

Noises at Dawn of Day and Later.

The classification is as follows:

Crowing of roosters.

Rattling of milk, bread, mail, and grocery wagons and the shouts and yells of drivers of same.

Whistling of stationary engines in factories (especially intensified at 7 a. m.).

Banging of metal garbage boxes by bone-pickers and scavengers.

Ringing of church bells at and after 5 a. m.

Clatter of lawn mowers at daybreak.

Cries of newsboys at daybreak and rattle of push carts of same.

Groaning of the axles of street sprinklers' wagons.

Noise of street cleaning appliances.

Rattle of delivering and shoveling of coal.

Sawing of ice in ice wagons and the jangle of the icemen's implements.

Calls of fruit and vegetable vendors.

Tooting of fish horns by balloon and "waffle" venders.

Ringing of bells by scissors grinders and peanut and popcorn peddlers.

Ringing of doorbells by umbrella menders, glaziers, and gasoline agents.

Blowing of whistles by junk dealers.

Racket of cleaning front doorsteps and sidewalks at daybreak.

Whistling by clerks and people who go to work early.

Noises at Midnight.

Clanging of gongs of street cars.

Roaring and screeching of elevated cars at curves.

Puffing of steam cars.

Rattle in the "making up" of freight trains.

Violent sizzling of exhaust pipes in steam engines.

Racket made by "owls" returning home after midnight.

Singing, whistling, and carousing.

Barks of dogs and cries of cats.

Noises made in barns by horses and coachmen.

Chatter of parrots.

The method by which Chief Kipley and Dr. Jones obtain the classification is unique. All noises are assorted first into tolerable, intolerable, and unavoidable noises. Chief Kipley will not attempt to suppress the unavoidable noises. They are dismissed on the assumption that their regulation is beyond human control. Tolerable noises are those which give but slight annoyance. Having considered the nature of noises with a view of picking out those possible of suppression, Chief Kipley discarded from further consideration all but intolerable noises. These latter he will attempt to eradicate—"Pull 'em up by the roots," he said.

According to a theory figured out by Dr. Jones, if the source of all noises in Chicago were confined to the smallest possible area and were then let loose simultaneously, the dissonance would reach the moon.

"Within the next three months," said Chief Kipley, "I will make Chicago the quietest city in proportion to its size in the world. I intend to hammer the anti-noise ordinance into the heads of the police until they fully understand it. From time to time I will issue bulletins containing extracts from my classification of noises. The police will be instructed to arrest any one unnecessarily making any of these noises. I think my classification one of the most unique ever attempted. It brings the thing to a tangible point."

Kipley Issues an Order.

Chief Kipley's order, published during the day, cites the anti-noise ordinance, and continues:

"The attention of officers is called to all

(Continued on fourth page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL LABOR.

The State Board of Arbitration will offer its aid to settle labor troubles in Chicago. It settled a similar contest in East St. Louis.

Real Estate board passed resolutions to lend its aid, under certain conditions, in settling the labor troubles.

Building Trades council's attorney will present case against material men today.

John Chistle, paper hanger, and one of his employés severely beaten by three men.

Bricklayers and stonemasons will stick by the Building Trades council.

LOCAL.

Clarence Knight, representing the Union Loop company, wants the company's liability under contract with Mayor Swift tested on a separate suit. City insists that suit must involve forfeiture of franchise.

Chief Kipley issued a "grand classification of noises" to be suppressed by the police. "I will make Chicago the quietest city in the world in proportion to its size," he said.

Thieves stole the Corning Steel company's entire stock issue of $250,000. Company dissolved last week and stock is without value.

Judge Kohlsaat ordered jury to acquit McLain Bros.; said methods were bad but evidence failed to show conversion of money.

Assessor Wolf says tax rate in West Town is 15 per cent higher than in any other Cook County town and on excessive valuations.

Director Smedley will examine inmates of John Worthy School to see if there are features peculiar to criminal natures.

Police monument in Haymarket Square accepted by West Park board, and will be moved to Union Park.

New contract for use of drainage canal power by the city is under consideration.

Chief Kipley ordered arrest of all persons who obstruct car tracks.

Night concerts will be continued this summer in West Side parks.

WASHINGTON.

Spooner addressed Senate in favor of his bill providing that upon suppression of the insurrection, the government of the Philippines shall devolve upon the President until such time as Congress shall direct.

Senate committee declares methods of the Barcus "Committee on Distribution" of "The Messages and Papers of the Presidents" have for their object an intent to deceive, and copyright is illegal.

W. A. Clark's latest credentials as Senator from Montana laid on table in Senate. Magginnis' credentials due today. No action likely on either, but Senate will wait for Legislature to fill vacancy.

The United States refused Liberia's request for an old warship.

House leaders decided to reduce war taxes at next session.

House discussed Alaskan bill.

DOMESTIC.

"Men never love; women do," said Oscar Chrisman at Mothers' congress, and he was hissed. Tom Smith of Harlan, Ia., defended man against the charge and was applauded.

Neeley rearrested on charge of conversion of $45,300 of government funds. Bail fixed at $50,000, which he could not furnish.

McLean County Historical society will celebrate convention of May 29, 1856, which organized Republican party in Illinois.

No new plague cases in San Francisco. House-to-house canvass of Chinatown will be made.

Three persons have been killed and scores injured during St. Louis street car strike.

Frederic A. Bell of Madison, N. J., who was worth $30,000,000, was buried.

Thirty men killed by explosion in Cumnock coal mines in North Carolina.

N. P. Hill, ex-Senator from Colorado, died.

POLITICS.

Samuel Alschuler of Aurora announced himself a candidate for Democratic nomination for Governor. Woodford County Democratic convention indorsed Worthington. Some people say Harrison wants it.

Chicago Republicans worried over criticisms and threatened exposé of nominees for County Commissioners and members of Drainage board and have asked Lorimer to help them.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist General Conference voted in favor of admitting women as delegates. David H. Moore and John W. Hamilton elected Bishops on seventeenth ballot.

Presbyterian General Assembly considered question of revising Westminster confession and the McGiffert heresy case.

Illinois General Congregational association advocated reorganization of missionary and other societies.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

The Transvaal government has informed the correspondents at Pretoria that it has not considered and does not intend to consider unconditional surrender, but will fight to a finish.

A squadron of Bethuen's mounted infantry captured by Boer ambush near Vryheid.

Boer envoys called on President McKinley, who reiterated Hay's statements.

Chicago committee is arranging for reception to Boer envoys.

British crossed Vaal near Veereeniging.

FOREIGN.

French Chamber upheld general policy of Ministry by 45 majority. Cabinet's policy is anti-Clerical and favors direct taxation and workingmen's pensions.

In speech to New York Kriegerbund Ambassador White advocated better acquaintance between the two nations and denied stories of ill-feeling.

German Reichstag adopted compromise section of meat bill and passed amended Heinze bill. Socialists and Radicals opposed.

Cholera continues in India; Curzon reports 5,607,000 famine sufferers receiving relief.

Queen's birthday honors include no war heroes.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Ten seamen of the Texas will be tried for assault with intent to kill, insubordination, mutiny, and general disobedience of orders during recent cruise.

Ordnance officers say strict construction of naval appropriation bill's armor plate provisions would delay ships for ten years.

Two companies of Filipinos surrendered to Colonel Liscum at Tarlac.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Rains have relieved drought conditions in Middle Atlantic States, but not in Upper Missouri Valley, Minnesota, and northern Wisconsin.

Winter rates for second cabin passage across the Atlantic likely to be resumed Aug. 1, as travel is decreasing.

Chicago and Central Union telephone companies each will spend $1,000,000 in improvements this year.

American Steel and Wire's report shows net earnings of $4,173,739 in first quarter of 1900.

Price of horses is higher than in 1899.

SPORTING.

Chicago lost to Philadelphia, 8 to 5, in a parody on baseball, and dropped to fourth place. St. Louis 7, Boston 0; Brooklyn 4, Pittsburg 1; Cincinnati 8, New York 5.

Buffalo won game with Chicago, 9 to 5, by errors and lucky hits. Milwaukee 2, Indianapolis 1; Kansas City 12, Cleveland 2.

John A. Thatcher, billiard player, died.

Only one favorite lost at Lakeside.

DEFENDS "LOVE" IN MAN

CHICAGO WOMAN RESENTS ATTACK IN MOTHERS' CONGRESS.

Mrs. W. S. Hall Takes Up the Cudgels for the Sterner Sex at Des Moines in Answer to the Aspersions of Professor Chrisman, a Kansas Specialist in Child Study—Tom Smith of Harlan Immortalizes Himself by Joining the Defense.

Des Moines, Ia., May 22.—[Special.]—Tom Smith of Harlan, Ia., a country lawyer, immortalized his name by a spontaneous burst of oratory in defense of men before 3,000 women of the National Congress of Mothers at its second day's session here this afternoon. Mr. Smith's speech was the climax of a dramatic episode which was begun by Oscar Chrisman, A. M., Ph. D., professor of paidology or child study, in the State Normal School at Emporia, Kas.

"Men never love as women do," declared Professor Chrisman in the beginning, and in an instant the auditorium was filled with hisses, that made the professor take a backword step on the platform and scrutinize his manuscript closely, to make sure he had read his speech correctly. When comparative quiet was restored the speaker continued:

"In ages past femininity has meant weakness, but today it means strength. Woman alone loves. Man reasons. Woman is made to love and man to reason. You should teach your daughters to prepare for wifehood and motherhood, and for their life of love. Why do you fix up your girls in fine clothes and send them to parties? For no other reason in the world than to make them marriageable."

Again the house was swept by a wave of murmuring disapproval and the hisses were repeated.

Speaker Skips a Page.

Dr. Chrisman retired another step from the footlights and skipped a leaf in his manuscript. From that point his remarks were tolerated. He elucidated his theories of child study and was applauded for them.

"I am in favor of women's clubs," he said, "and woman suffrage. I have been ever since I was 15 years old. Women should be allowed the same freedom as men. Why should they not mingle with the men in the hotel lobbies? They should give most of their time and attention to their children.

"But marriage means more than the ceremony; more than a business union; more than rearing children. It means the training of the daughters to be mothers and the saviors of the race. The American mother of the future will surpass the modern woman. America's first philosophy will be the philosophy of child study."

Mrs. Hall Leads Attack.

When Professor Chrisman finished half a dozen women sprang to their feet to speak, but Mrs. Birney, the President, announced that Mrs. Winfield S. Hall of Chicago had prepared a paper for the opening of the discussion, and Mrs. Hall took the platform. She combated the Professor's assertions with force.

"Professor Chrisman's position is wrong," she said, "radically wrong. I know that the women in this building and the members of the Congress of Mothers will bear me out in my denial of the truth of Mr. Chrisman's declarations."

Continuing, Mrs. Hall said: "I don't quite like the statement of the gentleman that housework is all drudgery. Cooking and making the beds are noble occupations when they are inspired by highmindedness and the true wifely spirit. The kitchen and the nursery are the best laboratories for mothers and girls that are to be mothers. We had better give our girls a thorough knowledge of biology and the intricate organs of the human body than to permit them to spend their time and talents making fine distinctions between the merits of Pope and Dryden and writing papers on the intricacies of Norse mythology. It is high time for reform in the higher education of women."

In the midst of the clapping that followed Mrs. Hall's speech the voice of a man was heard. Over in a far corner of the room a modest-looking individual with a mustache and a gray suit of clothes raised his hand and asked recognition from the President. Mrs. Birney rapped the meeting to order and the man began to talk.

Mr. Smith Leaps to Fame.

"I resent the statement of the gentleman from Kansas that there is no love in man," he shouted. "We all know that is not true. It is a shame for this man to come before a body of women like this, or before any body anywhere, and make such statements. I resent it in behalf of men. As little boys we loved our mothers with a sacred love, and as youths and young men, and we fathers love our wives and our families with a love that is almost more sacred.

"And this professor would have us believe that we fathers and mothers train our daughters with the only idea of marrying them off to men. I tell you, ladies and mothers, love is divine, it comes from above, and men have it as well as women."

The members shouted their delight with this speech. The applause lasted several minutes. Soon a beaming woman in a box just above the speaker leaned over, poked him with her fan, and whispered: "What's your name?" The question was taken up all over the house. "Who are you?" "What is your name?" "Where do you live?" a hundred voices clamored, and the man stood up again.

"Smith is my name. Just Smith."

"But, really, sir, we are not joking. We want your name. We want it to go on the records. Please tell us your real name," said Mrs. Birney from the platform, as she rapped for order.

"That is my name. I'm not fooling. I am Smith. Tom Smith. Thomas H. Smith of Harlan, Ia."

Mrs. Smith, in the next seat, tugged at her husband's coat sleeve and pulled him down to his chair, fearful that he might launch into another speech. Mr. Tom Smith's name went on the records as the defender of men.

Duties of Fatherhood.

Mrs. H. H. Birney of Philadelphia took the platform at the conclusion of the Smith episode. "Woman is not meant to relieve the father from all responsibility for her children," said she. "The child is the father's as well as the mother's. I think it is a good plan for the man to put the baby to bed once in a while. The relationship between father and child would grow more sacred through that little act of personal care.

"Woman's best counselor is her husband. Men bring home their business cares and get advice and help from conferences with their wives. Let us interchange suggestions. It is good for all.

"But the mothers are not the only ones who make mistakes. The fathers have many things to learn. In all schools and colleges there should be courses in special training for parenthood. Young men should be induced to prepare themselves for fatherhood."

Man Is Human Now.

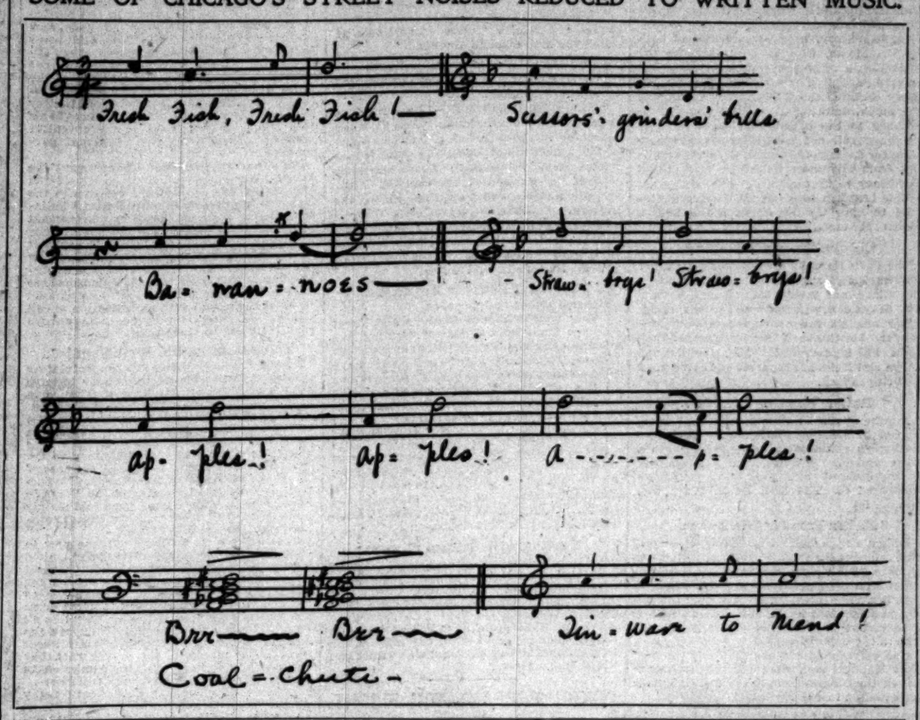
Mrs. E. R. Weeks of Kansas City advanced to the center of the stage at a gait that was almost a fun.

"Do our children inherit only the vices of their mothers?" said she. "In nature, perhaps, man is a beast. I say that may be true. I do not affirm it. But even if man were a beast at the start, woman has influenced him for so many ages that he is at least human now."

"Let us crystallize our thoughts in action," said Mrs. Colonel Charles Springer of Anamosa, Ia. "Let us start a congress of fathers. I helped start a flourishing mothers' club in my town, and will be one of ten women to get a fathers' club started. I will agree to secure 100 members. If ten women will do the same we will have 1,000 members in no time."

There was no second to Mrs. Springer's proposition.

SOME OF CHICAGO'S STREET NOISES REDUCED TO WRITTEN MUSIC.



FAILS TO DECEIVE HARTNETT.

Detective Wooldridge, Disguised as an Aged Rustic, Fools Desk Sergeants, but Not Inspector.

After convincing several Desk Sergeants that he had been fleeced by confidence men and having numerous detectives detailed to catch the alleged offenders, Detective C. R. Wooldridge, disguised as a gray-haired rustic, entered Inspector Hartnett's office yesterday and started to tell his story again. He had not time to begin speaking before the Inspector said: "You are all right for an amateur, Wooldridge, but you can't fool me. Go out and have a little fun with a raw one." Wooldridge took off his disguise and congratulated the Inspector on his keen eye. He said he had posed as a farmer for several hours in an effort to catch some "bunko" men, but had caught none.

SUES FOR CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

John Tenneson Demands That C. W. Vail Make Good $25 Check on Which Payment Was Stopped.

As a result of the recent Gubernatorial campaign in the Thirty-first Ward C. W. Vail, ward committeeman, has been sued for $25 by John Tenneson, a watchman at the County Building.

Vail was a Carter adherent before the primaries and gave Tenneson a check for $25 with instructions to canvass the Tenth District to learn the sentiment of the voters. Tenneson made the canvass, found the sentiment was for Hanecy, and announced himself as in favor of his candidacy. Later he sought to cash the check and found payment had been stopped.

Vail claims that Tenneson worked for Hanecy and is not entitled to the money.

PAYS $5 FOR KIDNAPING JOKE.

W. H. Cook Claims a Baby in Fun and Ruble Street People Have Him Arrested.

W. H. Cook played kidnaping. The joke cost him a fine of $5 and costs. Cook lives at 371 Dearborn avenue. He was passing handbills along Ruble street, when he saw the daughter of Joseph Luterno, a saloonkeeper at 24 Ruble street, wheeling a child. To frighten the girl Cook took the child from her, claiming it was his. Neighbors had him arrested. Justice Sabath said the joke was on Cook.

LORIMER CALLED TO AID.

URGENT APPEAL TO HELP IN FIXING COUNTY TICKET.

Kinks May Be Taken Out of the Republican Situation — Committee Meets on Friday and the Situation Will Receive Critical Analysis — Some Nominees for Commissioners and Drainage Trustees May Be Asked to Retire—Threats of an Expose.

Messages directed to Congressman William Lorimer have been flying along the wires between Chicago and Washington within the last twenty-four hours at a lively rate asking him to come home and help take the kinks out of the county ticket. The messages were sent by Mr. Lorimer's political lieutenants, and certain leaders in the local Republican organization. Much uneasiness is felt over criticisms of the nominees for County Commissioners and members of the Drainage board, and Congressman Lorimer is wanted here to attend the meeting of the Republican County Central committe on Friday, when the situation will receive critical analysis.

Congressman Lorimer's lieutenants are extremely reticent about the situation. They deny that any special urgency has been placed upon his coming. They assert that only one message has been sent to him. This contained a notice that the new County Central committee would meet on Friday to organize. Recorder Simon, secretary of the retiring committee, mailed a similar notice during the day to every member, and Mr. Simon said he asked John M. Smyth to wire Mr. Lorimer.

Lorimer's Promise to Come.

Explanations are made to the effect that before he went away the Congressman promised that he would come back for the organization meeting if it became necessary. The demand upon the leaders to take certain nominees off the ticket is keeping the small politicians and the other candidates all guessing as to whether anything of the sort will be done. It is expected that this question will come before the committee at its meeting on Friday. John M. Smyth, Fred M. Blount, Mr. Simon, and others are authority for the statement that the committee has no power to take the name of any candidate for County Commissioner or Drainage Trustee off the ticket. By authority of the conventions it can fill vacancies, but cannot create them. The nominees for Drainage Trustees are Zina R. Carter, Joseph Braden, F. X. Cloidt, Lloyd J. Smyth, and William H. Baker.

Guessing at Grounds for Protest.

The protest raised was against the action of the convention in refusing to renominate the old trustees, and particularly Trustee Eckhart. While the grounds on which an exposure is threatened have not been made known, it is gossiped about that they concern Lloyd J. Smith. Mr. Smith says he does not know what they are. He declares that he has no recollection of anything ever done by him which would disqualify him as a candidate for office. He has stated, too, that he has no intention of resigning the nomination for trustee.

John M. Smyth said last night that he knew of nothing against Mr. Smith. Mr. Cloidt said he knew of no valid reason why he should step aside. Fred Blount said he made a hard fight to get Baker nominated and would not ask him to retire. Unless these men voluntarily quit and thus create vacancies the County committee can do nothing. The understanding was that Lorimer had been sent for to come home and take a hand in settling the trouble in the interest of harmony and success at the polls.

Some Candidates Are Alarmed.

Some of the candidates on the ticket are alarmed over the situation. They insist that something should be done to prevent their being handicapped. Complaints are heard every day that the County Commissioners' ticket is not so strong and clean as it might be, though as yet none of the nominees has been singled out for removal. The list includes:

C. J. Happel.	E. K. Walker.	A. VanSteenberg	
H. Ahrens.	F. J. Polk.	P. M. Hoffman.	
J. H. Burke.	C. E. Erby.	H. J. Reet.	
D. M. Jackson.	M. Rosenfeld.	J. Carolan.	
W. C. Herrmann.	J. Hanberg.	W. Busse.	

There has been much gossip to the effect that an alleged deal between certain politicians and contractors having large bills for extras against the drainage district is the thing to be exposed. The story is that this deal was for the nomination of candidates for trustees, who, if elected, would pay these bills. The Republican leaders who controlled the convention and made the ticket vigorously deny this.

Yates Speaks on Memorial Day.

Richard Yates has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration at Oakwoods Cemetery on Decoration day. The services will be in charge of Mead Post, G. A. R., with seven other local posts assisting.

Colonel John D. Oglesby, son of ex-Governor Richard Oglesby, will travel with Mr. Yates during the campaign as his secretary and manager. Walter S. Robbin of Chicago will also travel with them as an assistant secretary.

MURDERER HANGED BY A MOB.

Former Army Officer Who Killed Two Children and Shot His Wife Meets Summary Justice.

Pueblo, Colo., May 23, 3 a. m.—[Special.]—Calvin Kimblern, the negro who Sunday morning shot his wife and murdered two children in the Fries Orphan Asylum in this city, was hanged opposite the depot by a mob of 10,000 persons a few minutes ago.

Kimblern was captured in Denver this afternoon and immediately brought to this city. A mob was waiting for him at the station and as soon as he stepped from the train he was seized and hustled to a telegraph pole and strung up. There is talk of burning the body.

Kimblern formerly was a corporal in the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

THIRTY KILLED IN COAL MINE.

Reported at Richmond, Va., That a Terrible Disaster Occurred in Workings at Cumnock, N. C.

Richmond, Va., May 22.—A report reached here after midnight from Greensboro that a disaster had occurred in the coal mines at Cumnock. An explosion occurred some time after the night shift went on duty, and it is said that thirty miners have been killed.

The Cumnock mines are located near the Sanford, Greensboro and Mount Airy railroad, which is a branch of the Southern. The Sanford and Mount Airy road runs from Sanford to Mount Airy by way of Greensboro. Cumnock is fifty miles from Greensboro, and the mines are located several miles off the railroad and have no wire connection.

DUEL FOUGHT ON TROLLEY CAR

Six Revolver Shots Cause Excitement at Halsted Street and Webster Avenue.

The firing of six revolver shots in a duel between passengers on a south-bound trolley car in North Halsted street at midnight last night caused a panic on the car, and drew to Webster avenue and Halsted street a crowd of 500 or more excited people who thought that a holdup had been attempted or a murder committed.

The car was an open one, and in the confusion that followed the shooting the men who had engaged in it escaped, and it is not known whether either was struck. No one else was hurt. The police arrested one man, who was one of a party of three that got on the car some distance farther north, but as the conductor of the car could not swear that the man arrested took part in the shooting the police at the Halsted Street Station released him and refused to give his name.

For some minutes before the shooting the men had been quarreling.

GARDNER N. PHILLIPS IS DEAD.

Resident of Chicago Since 1837 Passes Away of Old Age—Owned One of the First Mills.

Gardner N. Phillips, who had lived in Chicago since 1837, died yesterday morning at his residence, 420 Claremont avenue. Mr. Phillips was 79 years old, and death was due to old age. He had been infirm for several years, but recently had been in better health until a week ago, when he was taken ill.

He was born in Fabius, N. Y., and came to Chicago with his parents. His father, Nicholas Phillips, was once Sheriff of Cook County. Mr. Phillips and his cousin, George Woodworth, operated for many years a hydraulic flour mill at Lake street and Michigan avenue. This mill, which was one of the first in Chicago and at one time the largest, was bought by the Illinois Central railroad. The water used by Chicago when it was a small town was pumped by power in the mill.

Mr. Phillips had four sons and four daughters. The funeral will take place tomorrow. Interment will be in Graceland.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Partly cloudy Wednesday, showers Thursday.

Sun rises at 4:33; sets at 7:20.
Moon rises at 1:13 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.

1 Efforts to Stop Unnecessary Noise.
"Mothers" Defend "Love" in Man.
Problems Here for Lorimer.
Offer by State Board to Arbitrate.

2 Boers to Offer No Surrender.
Envoys Hear Their Fate.
Calls West Side Taxes Too High.

3 Neeley Arrested on a New Charge.
French Cabinet Is Upheld.
Speech of Ambassador White.
Fix German Meat Bill Terms.
Seeks Seat for Husband.
No Heroes on Birthday List.
London Times' News and Views.

4 General News of New York.
Alschuler Announces Candidacy.
One Shot in St. Louis.

5 Debate on Creed Revision.
Stock Representing $250,000 Stolen.

6 Cuban Girl's Third Victory.
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 5.
Buffalo, 9; White Stockings, 5.

7 Barens Book Scheme Considered.
To Honor Party's Birth.
McLain Brothers Not Guilty.

8 To Move Haymarket Monument.

9 Conference Grants Woman's Right.
Union Loop Franchise Forfeiture.
Mutiny on Battleship Texas.

10 Spooner Speaks on Philippines.
Rain Helps the Crops.

13 New Contract for Drainage Power.

Pages.
5 Amusements.
8 Railroads.
10 Courts.
12 Editorial.
16 Fontenoy.
16 Literature.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ASTORIA		Thrya.
BOULOGNE	Rotterdam	
GENOA	Aller	
MOVILLE	Parisian	
MOVILLE	Ethiopia	
NEW YORK	Bremen	
NEW YORK	Cuño	Georgic.
NEW YORK	State of Neb.	K. M. Theresa.
NEW YORK	Kensington	
PLYMOUTH	Patricia	Pretoria.
QUEENST'N	Oceanic	
S. FRANCISCO	Australia	
SEATTLE	Kinshiu Maru	
SYDNEY		Warrimo.

STATE OFFER TO END LABOR WAR.

Horace R. Caleff of Arbitration Board Here to Ask Contractors to Submit Their Case.

BRICKLAYERS ARE FIRM.

At a Meeting of the Union Several Decisive Votes Show Loyalty to Trades Council.

REALTY BOARD'S POSITION.

The State Board of Arbitration is about to offer its offices in the settlement of the labor trouble in Chicago. Horace R. Caleff of Monticello, chairman of the board, who arrived in the city yesterday and is at the Great Northern Hotel, said last night that he would call upon some of the members of the Building Contractors' council today, and offer the services of the board in an effort to induce them to cooperate in reaching a settlement, if possible. During the afternoon he called upon a prominent building material dealer at the latter's request, and was urged to wait upon the Building Contractors' council and suggest that the offices of the board be used in endeavoring to reach a settlement.

"We have been entirely successful in effecting a settlement of the labor trouble in East St. Louis," Mr. Caleff said, "and I am confident the same results could be reached here. The trouble in East St. Louis was of the same character as here, it being a struggle between the unions in the building trades and the contractors. It had been on for a long time, but work was resumed on Monday last, both parties to the controversy having agreed to submit their cases to the board a week from next Thursday.

"I fail to see why the same could not be done here. I think it generally is admitted that the present trouble in Chicago is a most deplorable one, and it is fair to assume that every one interested in the welfare of the city would hail its adjustment with joy. The board has no axes to grind in this matter, and has had enough experience with labor troubles to be able to understand the general equities which should obtain in these matters, which is all fair-minded people want.

"I shall see some of the contractors tomorrow and lay the subject before them, and if I receive any encouragement will pursue the matter vigorously. I sincerely hope, for Chicago's sake, that the board will be used in putting an end to the present deplorable trouble."

Position of Real Estate Board.

The Real Estate board yesterday adopted resolutions declaring that it would lend its aid in the settlement of labor troubles if both sides should request it to give its assistance. The board declared certain points, among them the constitutional right of a man to work when he pleased and the right of an employer to hire whom he pleased, and not subject to arbitration. The subject is placed in the hands of the directors. The board will not volunteer its aid, but will give it if asked to do so. There was some opposition to the resolutions, some of the members believing they would accomplish no good. A full report of the meeting appears on the second page of this issue.

Will Stick to Trades Council.

Contradiction of the most emphatic nature was given by the members of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' union in the evening to the report that they were about to sever their connection with the Building Trades council. Without taking a vote on the direct proposition to withdraw from the central organization, the bricklayers expressed their sentiments on the question in an unmistakable manner, and showed their determination to remain in the fight against the Building Contractors' council to the end.

More than 600 members of the union were at the meeting in Bricklayers' Hall. If they had all spoken their minds on the subject of withdrawal from the Building Trades council it is doubtful whether there would have been any variation of sentiment. The speeches delivered and the votes taken on motions before the meeting were alike in their import. The one all-pervading thought was expressed in the words of a member:

"We'll stick by the Building Trades council to the bitter end before we'll give in to the contractors."

It was the current gossip on "labor row" in the afternoon that a resolution would be introduced at the meeting of the bricklayers declaring the withdrawal of the union from the Building Trades council. Taken in connection with the previous reports of the same nature, the story spread rapidly and was responsible for much satisfaction among the contractors. They regarded it as a strong indication of disaffection among the bricklayers and a confirmation of their statements that something was going to happen that would put an end to the lockout.

D. F. Crilly Is Refused a Hearing.

One of the leading contractors, D. F. Crilly, was interested in the meeting to the extent that he made a request to be permitted to address the union. Mr. Crilly felt that the fact of his having been President of the union in its early history might gain for him a hearing. He wanted to convince the members that it would be for their best interests to withdraw from the Building Trades council and thereby settle the labor trouble, and he addressed a written request to the union for permission to appear before the meeting.

Mr. Crilly's request was read and placed on file. The vote on the motion to place the communication on file was unanimous, and was also the first test of the feeling among the members. Three or four members expressed themselves in favor of admitting Mr. Crilly and listening to whatever he might have to say, but when it came time to vote they were with the rest of the members. After the vote had been taken President Gubbins appointed a committee of three to notify Mr. Crilly of the decision.

"What shall we tell Mr. Crilly?" said one of the committee, addressing the President.

"Tell him his communication has been placed on file and that the Bricklayers' union is not asking advice from any contractor," was President Gubbins' reply, and a cheer of applause went up from the members.

Feeling for Council Expressed.

The discussion of Mr. Crilly's request brought out the feeling of loyalty to the

Building Trades council in a marked manner. It also reflected the hostility of the bricklayers to the contractors. One of the first members to take the floor and declare against Mr. Crilly being admitted was Thomas Preece, Vice President of the union.

"If you admit this representative of the contractors to this meeting," said Mr. Preece, "you will be confessing yourselves unable to attend to your own business. We need no advice as to our duty toward the Building Trades council. We are competent to think for ourselves, and we are going to remain loyal to our agreement with the central organization."

The committee which sought to inform Mr. Crilly of the action of the union came back a few minutes later and reported that they could not find him, and that somebody had told him in advance. Howls of derision greeted this announcement, and the committee was applauded.

Second Decisive Vote Taken.

The second evidence that the bricklayers were stanch supporters of the Building Trades council was afforded when a communication from the Master Masons and Builders' association was presented. It was a duplicate of the proposition submitted to the bricklayers a few weeks ago, that the master masons were willing to meet with the Arbitration committee of the bricklayers and enter into an agreement based on the principles enunciated by the Building Contractors' council.

"I move that the communication be placed on file," cried a delegate, "and that the secretary be instructed to send an answer to the master masons identical with the one in response to their former communication."

The motion was carried without a dissenting voice, and with a shout that rattled the windows. The reply to the former communication of the master masons was to the effect that the bricklayers would not enter into any agreement which was based on the proposition of withdrawal from the Building Trades council.

Provisions of Agreement Condemned.

While the secretary was reading the communication from the master masons he was interrupted frequently by inquiries as to the meaning of certain provisions, and President Gubbins volunteed the information. When the secretary read the stipulation in the agreement that "the foreman shall be the agent of the employer" a member demanded to know what it meant.

"That means that the employer can hire whom he pleases to act as his foreman," said President Gubbins. "If the employer wants a non-union man for a foreman, we'll have nothing to say, and you know what we might expect from a foreman not in sympathy with union labor. The foreman needn't even be a bricklayer."

The stipulation "that employers shall be at liberty to employ and discharge whomsoever they see fit" raised another demand for enlightment, and President Gubbins made the following explanation:

"That means that union bricklayers would have to work by the side of non-union men and that a union man would have no right to complain against such a state of things."

There was a growl of disapproval from all parts of the hall, and loud comments were made to the effect that such an agreement would never be entered into by the union.

Several Speakers Are Heard.

Patrick J. Miniter, a former President of the union, and now in the employ of the government, was a guest of the meeting, and upon being invited to make a speech he gave the members a few words of encouragement on their attitude in the fight. He thought the fight could be settled without the union breaking faith with the Building Trades council, and this sentiment was applauded heartily.

James Bowman of the Pressmen's union, a member of the Committee on Investigation authorized at the trades union convention, was invited to make an address. His remarks were cheered repeatedly, applause being especially pronounced when he counseled the union to remain loyal to the Building Trades council.

It was asserted after the meeting adjourned that there had been no intention of taking action on the proposition to withdraw from the Building Trades council, and that the story had been spread by the contractors.

REALTY MEN WILLING TO AID.

Board Passes Resolutions Agreeing to Assist in Settling Troubles Under Certain Conditions.

The Chicago Real Estate board yesterday placed itself on record as willing to lend its aid, under certain conditions, in the settlement of the present labor troubles. The resolutions place the entire matter in the hands of the Board of Directors, composed of Colonel H. S. Dietrich, chairman; Valentine H. Surghnor, J. Lewis Cochran, President Warner, and Secretary Goodridge, with power to act, according to their discretion, "whenever they may be requested so to do by both parties to the controversy."

The resolutions, which were introduced by Marvin A. Farr, were discussed warmly. An amendment by Thomas Smith striking out the words "and corrupt" in a reference to "dishonest and corrupt leaders" was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

Resolutions Passed by Board.

The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The Chicago Real Estate board has at all times been ready to lend its aid in matters of public welfare; and,

Whereas, On May 13, 1900, a convention of all the trades unions in Chicago, at which were represented about 200 labor organizations, by approximately 600 delegates, of whom not more than one-sixth were affiliated with the Building Trades council; and,

Whereas, At the said convention it was resolved that a Commission of Investigation be appointed, which said commission should be composed in part of representatives from the Chicago Real Estate board or some other commercial body in Chicago; and,

Whereas, Following such suggestion, the Chicago Real Estate board, at an informal dinner held at the Wellington Hotel on May 17, 1900, resolved to call a special meeting of the board to consider lending its aid in the appointment of such a commission; and,

Whereas, The effort to effect a peaceful, equitable, and permanent adjustment of the disastrous deadlock in the building industries, in which members of this board have evinced a willingness to bear their part, is manifestly promoting a more conciliatory public opinion, which is not only strongly voiced by the public press, but seems to be shared in part by both parties to the controversy; and,

Whereas, Since this meeting was called the prospect has arisen of bringing the several building trades unions into conference with the contractors in the respective trades without the intervention of a third party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chicago Real Estate board deplores the desperate state of affairs which exists in this city by reason of the breach between employer and employé in the building trades.

The causes of this condition, the methods in vogue, the injuries inflicted, the magnitude of the interests involved, and the extent of the damage to both capital and labor, are all so well understood that it would be fruitless for any commission to take further testimony thereon. Therefore, and in the hope of a satisfactory solution of the controversy without its aid, the board does not deem it advisable at present to take any further part in the matter of the proposed "Commission of Inquiry."

This board recognizes and commends the right of certain crafts to unite into unions, whether as employers or as employés. The present trouble is not, on its merits, a controversy between central bodies.

It is a question of the constitutional right to work and to employ.

The parties to such agreements are the employers and those seeking employment.

This board believes that the true interests of the laborer have been sacrificed in a blind reliance on dishonest leaders, and that these leaders must be repudiated before the true laborer can be secure in his just rights.

This board believes that the following points of contention are in no sense subject for arbitration, since they define inalienable rights of every citizen of this country, and any award contrary thereto would be illegal and non-enforceable:

The right of every man to do his best, with no limitation on the amount of work he may do in a given time.

The right of an employer to employ any man who will work for him, and the equal right to discharge.

The right of every man to work for any one who will employ him.

The right of every workman to be protected from outside interference during working hours.

The right to use such tools and machinery as may be best adapted to the work in hand.

The right to use material without discrimination as to what free labor produced it.

This board believes that all differences existing or hereafter arising, not contrary to these constitutional rights, are proper subject for arbitration between the respective representatives in the same craft, of the parties to the difference.

This board believes that a plan of arbitration can be easily agreed upon that shall be adaptable and easily available at any time. And to this end is willing to lend its aid, and hereby authorizes its Board of Directors, in their discretion to act in this matter whenever it may be requested so to do by both parties to the controversy, as already stated.

The discussions that followed the introduction of the resolutions were spirited.

[illegible] and heartily in favor of the resolutions," said George Birkhoff Jr., "and also the enforcement of the law. In my opinion there would be no strike today if our laws had been enforced at the beginning. I understand that both sides are to blame, but I believe that in the main the contractors are right in their contention that the Building Trades council should be abolished.

"I also believe that the men who led this strike cannot be trusted as advisers."

In answer to a query from Charles H. Mulliken, President Warner said:

"The board under no circumstances will volunteer its services in this matter, and this contention is generally sustained by the members. The inquiry and end which we seek cannot be accomplished without the full and complete cooperation of both sides to the controversy."

Some Opposition Is Found.

"It looks to me that we take the position that the contractors have committed no wrong," said Frank G. Hoyne. "I believe that we should consider that there is wrong on both sides. I do not see how the resolution will do any good. The board should find something specific on which to arbitrate before it can act."

"I am for the enforcement of the law," said Charles L. Bonney, "and letting the grand jury and the judiciary work out a remedy. I won't say that there was a conspiracy plumbing supplies combine in the restraint of trade, but it is a good subject for official inquiry. Let the law take its course, hit where it may."

"I am opposed to the resolution," said E. A. Halsey, "and do not see how it will add one ounce to the cause."

The resolution stands for the enforcement of the law," said Dunlap Smith. "In offering our services we are all the better fitted for arbitrators by stating what we do not believe. I think that this matter is open to arbitration and that there is wrong on both sides."

"There is more than a possibility that the board will be called on by both sides to act in this matter," said Colonel Dietrich. "However, it has no intention to force itself or its opinion on either side."

"I favor the resolution," said Henry A. Knott. "It is my opinion that seven-eighths of the rank and file of the unions want to break away from the corrupt leaders who have brought them into these difficulties. I believe that we can arbitrate fairly and honestly in this matter."

"I am opposed to the resolution and consider the action of the board as injudicious," said E. A. Cummings. "I don't believe that the board is taking the right course."

The directors were in session for four hours before the meeting yesterday and will meet again today. During the session Victor Falkenau, another contractor, and Professor Graham Taylor were in conference with them.

GANNON TO SUBMIT EVIDENCE.

Building Trades Counsel Will Present Case Against Material Men to Mr. Deneen Today.

The evidence prepared by M. V. Gannon, attorney for the Building Trades council, against a score or more material men will be submitted to State's Attorney Deneen this morning, and will be gone over and arranged for presentation to the jury tomorrow. It is likely that the original plan of making the charges against "John Doe et al." as originally suggested, and giving no names until the witnesses reach the grand jury room, will be abandoned, and that the list as now prepared will be presented in its regular order.

The list includes many well-known wholesale plumbers' supply firms, and names the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer of such as are incorporated as defendants. Conspiracy in restraint of trade is the charge upon which indictments will be sought.

Denies Master Plumbers Signed.

C.C. Breyer, President of the Master Plumbers' association, made an emphatic denial yesterday of the statement of President Clinch of the Journeymen Plumbers' union that fifteen master plumbers belonging to the association had signed the union agreement and had asked the men to resume work. President Breyer gave the additional information that about half of the 1,000 master plumbers of the city belong to the association, and if any had signed the agreement they were outside of the organization.

Date of Bank Removal.

June 15 is the date announced by Vice President Hurlbert of the Merchants' Loan and Trust company when the bank will move into the Marshall Field Building at Clark and Adams streets. The lease of the bank on its present quarters was extended three months from May 1 under the understanding that the labor trouble would be settled by that time. The bank officials have cut the time in half, and this action is taken as an indication that the end of the lockout is close at hand.

Other Labor News.

John Chistle, 104 Washington boulevard, a paperhanger, and a man named "Pete," employed by him, were assaulted last evening at Washington boulevard and Sangamon street by three men, said to be strikers. Chistle was severely beaten, but his helper escaped by running away. The assailants were arrested and locked up at the Desplaines Street Police Station. They gave their names as Peter J. Curran, James McGuire, and Harry Carroll. They denied that the trouble was on account of labor difficulties.

The cases against George P. Gubbins, Anton Horn, James Higgin, and others, who were indicted by the April grand jury on charges of violence presented by the members of the Building Contractors' council, will not be tried this week in the Criminal Court. The dockets of each branch of the court are already overcrowded with pressing cases and the matters growing out of the labor riots will not be put on until the pressure of other business is somewhat relieved.

WARN UNIONS TO STAND FIRM.

Leaders in Other Cities Say if Council Is Destroyed Employers Will Begin a Campaign.

O. E. Woodbury, President of the Carpenters' District council, declared yesterday that labor unions all over the country are sending communications to the various unions of the Building Trades council urging them to stand by that organization.

According to Mr. Woodbury, all the labor leaders who addressed these letters to the Chicago unions state that the destruction of the Building Trades council, which is looked upon as the strongest labor organization in the country, would mean the inauguration of a series of strikes and lockouts all over the country, as the employers are declared to be watching the result of the Chicago fight before beginning a campaign against labor unions.

LYRIC THEATER DOORS CLOSED

Labor Troubles Blamed in Part for the Inability to Make Money—Will Reopen on Aug. 15.

As the climax of a series of unfortunate experiences the Lyric Theater closed its doors yesterday. The labor troubles, in that they kept the workingmen from theatergoing, are blamed in part for the collapse. The failure of the burlesque, "Zowie's Dion," produced last Sunday and intended for a summer's run, was the immediate cause. Notices were posted saying Martin Julian, the present lessee, would reopen the house under a new policy Aug. 15.

It is said the only time the theater has been profitable during the year was when the Jeffries-Sharkey fight pictures were being shown there. When James H. Hutton retired from the managerial firm a month ago the report was that his share of the returns for the preceding five weeks amounted to $36.

MORE TALK OF POLICE SHIFTS.

Detectives Believe Changes Will Be Made, Though Chief Kipley Denies They Are Planned.

The rumored prospective shift in police Captaincies, though denied by Chief Kipley, is being discussed in detective circles. It is believed that Captains Lavin and Mahoney will be sent back to their old charges sooner or later, and that Captain O'Neill will go to Hyde Park and Captain Madden to Altrill street. Lavin was formerly at the Stock-Yards and Mahoney at Harrison street.

BOERS TO OFFER NO SURRENDER.

Friend of Kruger Says They Will Fight to the End, and Adds a Threat.

BULLER LOSES SOME MEN.

Col. Mahon Especially Proud of Work Done by His Colonial Troops.

BRITISH ACROSS THE VAAL.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.)

LONDON, May 23, 3 a. m.—The repeated assertions of British war correspondents that Kruger and Steyn are contemplating an unconditional surrender are discounted by Douglass Story, a personal friend of both he Presidents, who, in a message to the Daily Mail, says the question is not considered and will not be considered. Mr. Story declares the Boers intend to fight to the finish, and that they will defend Johannesburg to the utmost, and also that the republics will not hold themselves responsible for damage to life and property resulting from any measures they may think necessary to that end.

This is taken to mean the Boers fully intend to blow up the mines if the British assault the town.

Thinks Kruger Is Bluffing.

The Paris Herald's Pretoria correspondent implies that Kruger is only bluffing about the mines, and insists that, though Kruger and Steyn desire to continue the war, many other officials favor an unconditional surrender. He thinks it improbable that Pretoria will be defended. The families of Steyn and Reitz are reported as having gone to Delagoa Bay.

Buller Reports Disaster.

Another "unfortunate occurrence" is reported by General Buller. A squadron of Bethune's mounted infantry falling into a Boer ambush six miles from Vryheid only a few escaped and the total casualties numbered 66. The Earl De la Warr was wounded.

Mahon Proud of His Troops.

Mahon's approach to Mafeking, it seems, was opposed nine miles from that place by a force 1,500 strong, which was only driven from its strong position after five hours of fighting. The magnificent quality of his troops is praised by Mahon, and he says a detachment of Canadian artillery reached him most opportunely.

One correspondent says that only the fact that Mahon's men were born bush fighters saved the column from heavy loss, and as it was Mahon lost thirty killed.

Boers Are Full of Fight.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, May 23, 3:30 a. m.—The Transvaal government has informed the correspondents at Pretoria that it has not considered and does not intend to consider unconditional surrender, but will fight to a finish.

The foreign consuls have been informed that Johannesburg will be defended and the government announces that it will not hold itself responsible for injury to person or property resulting from the defense measures.

Pretoria dispatches affirm that President Kruger, President Steyn, and all the most prominent leaders of both republics, after a prolonged interchange of views, are determined to continue the realstance, but that a minority of the leaders advocate surrender without terms.

Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal State Secretary, and her family, with the families of other officials, have gone to Lourenzo Marques. Johannesburg and Pretoria are being cleared of non-combatants. The Boer chiefs, who now recognize the possibility that they will have to defend these cities, are preparing with the utmost haste. The Boer spirit has been rising from a low ebb and is now ready for a steadfast resistance.

Dispatches in Dutch Passing.

Nevertheless, according to the Daily Chronicle, long messages in Dutch have been received by the British government by way of Amsterdam, in which President Kruger seeks peace. According to one account, President Kruger surrenders unconditionally; according to another he asks for terms.

There seems to be good reason for believing that he is earnestly endeavoring to secure terms, but cable inquiries fail to confirm the assertion that correspondence has recently passed between Great Britain and the Transvaal respecting terms.

Lord Roberts is again moving. The British infantry left Kroonstad Monday and headquarters was expected to leave yesterday. The railway has been restored, and the first train is due to arrive today.

The Boers are busy blasting for municipal emplacements along the Rhoonister River. General Dewet commands, as General Botha is ill.

Roberts to Move Swiftly.

The advance of Lord Roberts will probably be swift. It is the expectation of well informed observers here that the Vaal River, eighty-five miles below Kroonstad, will be crossed by the end of the week.

Buller Thanks His Troops.

Sir Redvers Buller, in a general order to his troops congratulating them on the result of their ten-day operations, says they were only checked at Laing's Nek by a fresh commando sent from the Transvaal.

General Clery, with a cavalry brigade, engaged the rear guard of the Boers at Laing's Nek on Sunday, captured a number of wagons, and took some prisoners. His artillery shelled the Nek. The Boers in their retreat laid waste the territory, blew up bridges, and burned several houses, as many as six in Newcastle. The machinery of the Navigation collieries was ruined.

General Buller, replying to residents of Newcastle, who presented to him a trophy, said he expected to return from Pretoria soon.

Nothing new concerning the relief of Mafeking has come through. All the accounts of the engagement on May 16 extol the bravery of the Canadians. Colonel Mahon's column arrived at the rendezvous one hour after Colonel Plumer, showing with what accuracy the movement was timed.

Milner Respects His Enemy.

Sir Alfred Milner, speaking at Cape Town Monday before an enormous assemblage celebrating the relief of Mafeking, referred to the remark of a previous speaker who had condemned the Boers as cowardly scoundrels.

He said: "There are many among our enemies who deserve to be honored for their heroism. Although cases of treachery and barbarity have occurred, they have been exceptional. The conduct of the enemy is that of brave men fighting for a bad cause. Yet they are entitled to respect."

Sword for Lady Sarah Wilson.

One of the morning papers suggests that the men of England should present a sword to Lady Sarah Wilson, the Daily Mail's correspondent at Mafeking during the siege.

British Prisoners a Menace.

The British who are in the hands of the Boers at Pretoria by some extraordinary means learn of the British victories as soon as the Transvaal authorities, and they build bonfires and sing "God Save the Queen." The Pretoria people are apprehensive of a rising of the prisoners, and agitate for a transference of the whole number to a point inside the British lines, saying that 4,000 more or less make no difference.

Forwards Mahon's Report.

LONDON, May 22.—Lord Roberts reports to the War office in a dispatch dated Kroonstad, May 21, as follows:

"Mahon reports that the flying column entered Mafeking at 4 a. m., May 18. He was stubbornly opposed by 1,500 men on May 17, nine miles from Mafeking, but the Boers were driven from their strong positions after five hours' fighting, thanks, he says, to the magnificent qualities of his troops. A detachment of Canadian artillery, by a series of forced marches, reached him the morning of the fighting and rendered valuable assistance.

"Mahon's casualities were about thirty. The Boer losses were heavy."

Boers Led by Deserters.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated Mafeking, May 13, says: "Among the prisoners captured with Commandant Sarel Eloff are Count de Bremont, a Frenchman, and Count von Weiss, a German. It is found that the Boers were guided by two deserters named Hay and Bolton. At the enemy's request we have handed over their dead.

"Today one of our men was asked to surrender and replied 'never.' The Boers at once shot him through the head."

Mounted Infantry in a Trap.

The War office has the following dispatch from General Buller:

"NEWCASTLE, May 22.—I have received the following from Bethune: 'May 21, while marching in the direction of Newcastle one of my squadrons of Bethune's mounted infantry was ambushed by Boers six miles west of Vryheid and but few escaped. Lieutenants Lausum and Capell are among the missing. Captain the Earl de La Warr is slightly wounded in the leg. The total casualties are about sixty-six. I have returned to N'Qutu for supplies. Will march tomorrow for Newcastle via Dundee.'"

Purpose of Bethune Movement.

General Buller then proceeds:

"I detached Colonel Bethune and about 500 men from Dundee May 17 with instructions to march by Vaut's Drift and show his force at N'Qutu, which was reported to have been evacuated by the enemy, preparatory to the return of the magistrates and civil establishment to the district. He was to rejoin me at Newcastle afterwards."

British Cross Vaal River.

A Cape Town dispatch of Monday says: "British troops have arrived at Veereeniging (in the Transvaal, north of the Vaal River). The bridge across the Vaal was found to be intact. Twenty-seven Free State and Transvaal locomotives were captured.

Meeting with Colonel Plumer.

Details of the meeting between the columns commanded by Colonel Plumer and Colonel Mahon show that as the former rode into Masibistad at sunrise May 15, the Hon. Maurice Gifford, Colonel Rhodes, Prince Adolphus of Teck, Sir John Willoughby, and others rode in front with the information that Colonel Mahon's column was within two miles of the place.

DUTCH PREPARE FOR FLIGHT.

Hollanders Hold Open Air Meeting in Pretoria in Anticipation of British Investment.

PRETORIA, Monday, May 21.—An open air meeting was held today by the local Hollanders, 200 of whom were present, to consider the situation in the event Pretoria should be beleaguered. A committee was appointed to secure a place of safety for the women and children.

The Consul General of the Netherlands, Mr. Nieuwenhuys, was asked to advise his government to take its subjects.

One speaker said the position was most dark. The British, he declared, would be masters of the Free State and the Transvaal; might would be right; the capitalists would dominate; the poor would be the sufferers and the Hollanders would have no chance.

Dr. Heymans contradicts the reports circulated regarding the health of President Kruger, which he says is good. Mr. Kruger is transacting all the work of the Presidency.

In accordance with an understanding with General Botha and President Steyn, the government has issued a circular stating that should the enemy succeed in gaining a position in the Transvaal and take possession of one or the other district, the inhabitants would be free to decide whether or not to leave their families on the farms, but the men must remain with the commandos.

DENIES SURRENDER REPORT.

Kruger Sends Reply to Inquiry from New York Saying Rumor Is Untrue.

New York, May 22.—[Special.]—The World cabled to Pretoria, south Africa, on Saturday, the widely circulated report in London and New York that the Transvaal government was suing for peace and asking:

"Is it true?"

The following signed reply was received today direct from President Kruger:

"The report is untrue."

GET ALLEGED PORCH CLIMBERS

Police Have Two Suspects Under Arrest in East Chicago Station—Rumors About Dollie Curran.

Two men who are suspected of being implicated in the O. W. Potter diamond robbery and other porch-climbing burglaries on the North Side during the last six months are under arrest at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station. Inspector Heidelmeier refuses to make public the names of the men, but the police officials say both have been under arrest on several occasions for burglary.

The supposed porch climbers were arrested in Elgin, Ill., yesterday afternoon, and it is said that valuable gold watches and some other jewelry were found in their possession. The two men are accused of being companions of James Leonard and Bert Monroe, who are also wanted in connection with the porch-climbing robberies.

It was also rumored about the station that Dollie Curran, who was arrested a week ago and is said to have confessed, implicating Leonard and Smith, would be placed under arrest again. It was said the Curran girl was about to leave the city for Europe in the hope of eluding the police if Leonard and Monroe were arrested. Inspector Heidelmeier said he did not receive any information to the effect that the girl would leave the city, but he intimated he would investigate the rumor. Dollie Curran's hearing is set for May 28.

HIDES UNDER A BED TO DIE.

John Beckman, Recently Separated from His Wife, Takes Poison and Resists Efforts to Save Him.

John Beckman drank carbolic acid last night in the presence of the family of his brother-in-law, Gustav Edgren, 2334 West Ohio street, then said good-by, ran to his room, and crawled under the bed. The police were notified, but he resisted their efforts to drag him out, and soon after they succeeded he died. Some months ago Beckman and his wife were separated, and lately he had been despondent. An inquest will be held today.

ENVOYS HEAR THEIR FATE

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY TELLS THEM AMERICA CANNOT ACT.

Their Call at the State Department Had Prepared Them for the Answer They Were to Receive—Will Visit the Larger Cities for the Purpose of Working Up Sentiment Which May Prove of Benefit to the Boers Indirectly.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—[Special.]—President McKinley told the Boer envoys this morning, during an interview at the White House, this government would preserve its position of strict neutrality as regards the south African war. He reiterated the statements made yesterday in the note issued by Secretary Hay. The Boers left the White House hopeless of securing any recognition from this administration. They will not go back again.

The three envoys, Messrs. Fischer, Wessles, and Wolmarans, called at the White House at 10 o'clock. They were unattended. Their reception was studiously informal. They were at once shown into the blue room, where they were met by Mr. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, and Colonel Bingham. Mr. McKinley entered the room almost at the same moment, coming in at another door. After a handshake and an exchange of greetings and a few minutes' conversation in the blue room, the President invited his guests to the portico overlooking the White House grounds, now in their full beauty. The Presidential home became a subject of conversation, when the President made inquiries regarding the official residences of the Presidents of the south African republics. Dr. Fischer informed Mr. McKinley that President Kruger lives and transacts his official business in his own home, in preference to the executive mansion provided by the Transvaal government.

Reference to President Kruger gave the President an opportunity to speak of the attitude of this government relative to the war now in progress in south Africa. He informed his visitors that this government would continue to maintain strict neutrality. The Boer envoys did not broach the subject of mediation, the voluntary statement by the President having forestalled any discussion of the question. 'After assurances by the President that he had been pleased to meet them, and with an invitation to call again, the interview ended. The envoys then returned to their hotel.

Ticklish Situation Well Handled.

Administration officials are congratulating themselves over what they believe to have been a most adroit handling of what gave promise of being an embarrassing situation. At the same time the representatives of the struggling Boers made a deep impression upon the President and Secretary Hay. The latter especially was complimentary to Dr. Fischer, who so ably presented the case of the Boers at the State department. No further appeals will be made by the Boers to the President. They have been told plainly and emphatically that they can expect nothing from the administration.

It is believed to be their purpose now to visit some of the larger cities of the United States and accept the opportunities that will be presented to create friendly feeling for the Boers in their fight for independence, to the end that they may have freedom when the war is ended, even though they lose all else. Whether they hope to influence the administration by rousing public sentiment is not fully manifest, but at any rate they express hopefulness that their mission to this country will not be wholly fruitless.

Adverse criticism has been heard today at the visit of the British ambassador at the State department before the Boer envoys had closed their interview with the Secretary. It but emphasizes the charges of too much friendliness between the British and the administration, to the detriment of the south African republics.

The State department does not expect to have any further communication with the Boer delegation. Such interchange as occurred was purely unofficial, it is stated. If the Boer delegates had any credentials giving them an official status they failed to present them, or even to refer to them in the course of their talks with the officials. The only sign of the possession by them of diplomatic powers was the inscription on the cards presented by them, indicating that each one of the delegates had been sent out as a Minister Plenipotentiary by the Boer republics.

Will Not Be Interfered With.

Having had reason to anticipate the declination of the United States government to intervene in behalf of their republics, and having thus failed in the primary object of their mission to the United States, it is surmised that the delegates refrained from endeavoring to establish a diplomatic character in order to reduce the liability to interruption in the propaganda they are about to conduct in the country at large.

Although the United States government beyond doubt has the power to stop the propaganda at any point, and dismiss the delegates from the United States, it can be stated that there is no likelihood of any such action being taken so long as the agitation is conducted by private individuals. But, it is said at the State department, the precedent established in the case of Genet, the agent sent to this country by French revolutionists, would require the government peremptorily to stop the prosecution by fully accredited diplomatic agents of a belligerent nation of efforts to aid their cause within the United States through public demonstrations.

Ready to Sacrifice Everything.

It is gathered that the Boers are ready at the last extremity to sacrifice everything for which they have heretofore contended—to let the uitlanders to equal privileges with the native Boers in the Transvaal and Free State, to abandon the much-talked-of dynamite monopoly, and in fact to make any concession if the victorious British will allow them independence. They hope that the American people will bring such moral pressure to bear upon the English that this object can be attained.

ORGANIZE TO WELCOME BOERS.

Members of General Body Select Subcommittee to Plan Reception for Envoys in Chicago.

At a meeting yesterday of the General Committee of Two Hundred to receive the Boer envoys when they come to Chicago, several speakers said it was assured that Envoys Fischer, Wessels, and Walmarans will be given a warm welcome in this city. The compatriots of Kruger, Vice Chairman Howard S. Taylor said, if "turned down at Washington with a cold, sinister, Standard Oil kind of a smile," will receive different treatment in the West.

The committee met at 4 p. m. in the Schiller Building. Judge Dunne presided, and H. Van der Ploeg was secretary. Six subcommittees were chosen, with chairmen as follows:

Finance—Peter Van Vlissingen.
Arrangements—Jacob Ingenthron.
Press—Daniel O'Sullivan.
Speakers—Dr. H. W. Thomas.
Halls and Grounds—J. Henry Kraft.
Reception—Judge M. F. Tuley.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones was called on to speak, and said: "You can never be sure whether people go to the Auditorium to see it or those who are in it. I favor receptions for our Boer friends in three of the great parks—one each for the North, West, and South Sides."

Chairman Judge Dunne called on Judge Tuley to speak as one "not willing to accept the Governorship, but willing to come out and speak for the gallant Boers." Judge Tuley said:

"The chairman is mistaken. I am not unwilling to be Governor of Illinois, but I am unwilling to be a candidate for that office. I regret that this movement is somewhat involved in politics. Where liberty is concerned there ought not to be politics. The United States, which up to three years ago occupied the grandest position a nation ever had as a protector of liberty the world over, now stands tied, unable to move. To what a pass have we come when a Republican convention in Illinois hoots down a resolution of sympathy for an oppressed people. We are becoming Anglomaniacs. It is time for every man who loves liberty—and we still love liberty—to protest against our government's turning a cold shoulder to a people struggling for sympathy."

The Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett and Dr. H. W. Thomas spoke in favor of recognising the Boers as a people struggling for liberty.

LOOK FOR CRIMINAL MARKS.

Director Smedley to Examine John Worthy School Boys for Class Features.

To discover whether there are any features on criminals which are common to that class will be the object of the investigation to be made by the child study department of the Board of Education at the John Worthy School. This morning Director Fred W. Smedley, with his assistants, will put each inmate under a thorough and systematic examination, according to the methods employed in the child study department.

It is expected this work will take about a month, and that when it is finished much interesting information regarding the class of boys who are in the school will have been obtained. Director Smedley says there has been so much talk that those persons possessed of criminal natures bore some marks about them distinctive of it that he determined to find out whether this was really so. Superintendent Sloan has given his consent to the test.

The examination of the eyes of pupils is yet going on by the teachers under the direction of the child study department. Director Smedley says he believes there are at least 25 per cent of the pupils in the schools who have weak eyes. This is due, he says, to the artificial means of providing light.

Normal School Plans.

At a meeting of Superintendents in the afternoon the difficulties which presented themselves for accommodating pupils at the Normal School were considered. Mrs. O'Keeffe's plan for branch Normal Schools was indorsed, but it was thought it would be impossible to have the Robert Waller High School ready for occupancy by Sept. 1 to allow the North Division High School to be used for a normal school. Architect Mundie suggested that an addition be built to the present Normal School to last for a year. The Superintendents thought that the plan to use part of the present dormitory for the accommodation of students was the best one that could be adopted.

Reception to D. R. Cameron.

Daniel R. Cameron, trustee of the Board of Education, was given a reception at the board rooms by the Assistant Superintendents and some of the teachers. Mr. Cameron has been in California for the last six months and has just returned.

Sued by N. S. Patton.

A suit has been commenced in the Superior Court against the Board of Education and the City of Chicago by Norman S. Patton, in which he seeks to recover $5,000 said to be due him as salary for the year ending Jan. 1, 1900. Mr. Patton was employed as an architect by the board until Jan. 1, 1900, when he was dismissed. He now claims that his trial and dismissal at that time was irregular and illegal.

Evanston School Still Closed.

The Lincoln School of Evanston, which has been closed for ten days owing to a diphtheria scare, was not opened yesterday as announced. Another case of diphtheria was announced. Another case of diphtheria was announced. Another case of diphtheria was announced on Sunday night, and it was decided it would be safer to keep the school closed for another week. The last case, making three in all, is 11-year-old Robert Knaggs, 720 Michigan avenue.

THIEF CHASE DISTURBS GUESTS

Those at Sherman House Awakened at Daybreak When "Nick" Moran Is Found in Traveling Man's Room.

The early morning slumbers of guests of the Sherman House were disturbed yesterday by noise incident to the chase and capture of "Nick" Moran, a professional "room-worker" known to the police of every large city in the country.

J. I. Clapsdell, traveling salesman for a silverware house, awoke at daybreak to find a man in his room on the fifth floor. He drove the man into the hall, where a fierce struggle ensued between the two. Moran broke loose, but when he sought to escape he was intercepted on the ground floor by Night Watchman Smith, Clerk Dennehy, and several bell boys. A chase followed, along the halls, which was ended in the office by Moran's capture.

A call meantime had been sent to the Central Station and detectives were dispatched to the hotel and locked Moran up. Moran has been arrested scores of times for "room-working" and picking pockets.

STREETER FAILS TO ARRIVE.

His Promised Expedition to Capture District of Lake Michigan Does Not Reach North Shore Tract.

Captain George W. Streeter's expedition to take possession of the "District of Lake Michigan," which he had announced would move last night, up to a late hour had not arrived at the north shore tract. With sixteen men, arms, and a house wagon stored with food, the party was ready to start from Fifty-eighth street and Michigan avenue early in the afternoon.

Inspector Heidelmeier said he had received no instructions concerning the proposed coming of Captain Streeter to the lake front.

"If he does come," said the Inspector, "which I do not believe he will, we have enough men to put him off without any trouble. I shall not detail any men to look for him or his crew. When he comes there will be time enough to attend to his case."

TO CONFER ON SMUGGLING CASE

Attorney to Call on Collector Nixon in Behalf of Man Charged with Bringing Gems from Philippines.

Attorney Lawrence Harmon, representing Emil J. Pepke, from whom diamonds were confiscated by customs officials on a charge that they had been smuggled into this country from the Philippines, will confer with Collector of the Port William Penn Nixon today relative to proceedings in the matter. When Treasury officials ask the federal courts to confirm the confiscation of the gems, Mr. Harmon is expected to ask a ruling to the effect that no customs duty can be imposed on goods from the Philippines. Pepke was released on parole yesterday by order of the customs officials.

SWEAR IN CENSUS OFFICERS.

Superintendent Gilbert Administers the Oath to 400 Enumerators—Plans for Giving Instructions.

Four hundred enumerators were sworn in yesterday at the office of Superintendent of Census G. F. Gilbert. The Thirty-fifth Ward Supervisors were present and assisted the superintendent in his work. In all there will be 1,196 enumerators sworn in for service. Four hundred more will be sworn in this morning, and the remainder on Thursday. No instructions are given the enumerators, the plan of the superintendent being to let each ward supervisor instruct his own canvassers privately.

CUT B'NAI B'RITH INSURANCE.

District Lodge Decides to Scale Policies Thirty Per Cent—Will Establish a Jewish Chautauqua.

In its last day's session the thirty-second annual convention of District Lodge No. 6, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, took up the question of insurance. All existing policies were scaled down 30 per cent and all new members are to pay old line premiums beginning on July 1. It was decided to adopt the Jewish Chautauqua system. A course of study in Jewish history and philosophy is contemplated.

Will Install Dr. J. K. Mason.

The installation of Dr. Joseph K. Masson, the new pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church, will take place this evening at 7:45 o'clock. Dr. A. J. Canfield of Brooklyn, the former pastor of St. Paul's, will preach the sermon, and Dr. H. W. Thomas will give the address of welcome. Dr. Mason recently came from Philadelphia.

James O'Callahan Badly Injured.

James O'Callahan, 129 South Canal street, fell while jumping from a West Madison street cable train at St. Louis avenue last night and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to the County Hospital. O'Callahan is 40 years old and a laborer. At the hospital it was said he probably would die.

CALLS TAXES TOO HIGH.

ASSESSOR WOLF SAYS WEST SIDE PROPERTY IS OVERVALUED.

Declares People Will Rebel if Their Holdings Are Not Rated Lower—Holds Burden Is Excessive Because of Park Board's Large Levy—John M. Smyth Blames Revenue Bodies and Expects Relief—Realty Figures May Be Cut Down.

According to Adam Wolf, a member of the Board of County Assessors, taxes in the West Town must be reduced or the people will rebel. He says that as a result of the high levy made by the West Park board the people of the West Side pay more taxes than do the people in any other part of the city.

"The rate," he continued, "is 15 per cent higher than in any other town of Cook County. Consequently the people over there feel that they are being imposed upon and outraged. They support an extravagant town government and a Board of Park Commissioners that spends more money than it needs. Because the Superior Court invalidated the 5 per cent limitation in the revenue law these two bodies are allowed full sway."

Says Values Are Too High.

Mr. Wolf added that the only course open for the Board of Assessors this year is to lower the valuations so that the various local governments, when claiming the full amounts allotted to them under the old law, cannot get more than the sum intended for them under the 5 per cent limitation.

"Take into consideration," said Mr. Wolf, "the fact that the revenues from rentals on the West Side are smaller than on the North and South Sides, and it does not seem fair that the West Siders should be assessed more than the property-owners in other sections of the city. The board must lower valuations so as to reduce the taxes to the 5 per cent basis."

Property-Owners Complain.

Taxpayers of that division say that their taxes are higher than they ought to be, simply because the valuations are too high.

John M. Smyth, a large property-owner on the West Side, said: "The people are complaining, but I do not know that they have threatened to rebel. All they want is fair treatment from the Board of Assessors and Review. The property is overvalued on the basis of its income-bearing power, and much of it is valued at more than it will sell for. The board has not treated the people fairly so far, and for that reason they are dissatisfied. The taxes this year are higher than before, and higher than they ought to be, but I think the trouble will be remedied."

Blount Talks for Park Board.

Fred M. Blount, a member of the West Park board, said that the levey of 11 mills on the dollar for park purposes is no more than in former years. "That furnishes enough for all expenses," he said, "including the repair of barns and other buildings. It is no greater than before we extended the bo

NEELEY IN JAIL ON NEW CHARGE.

Government Accuses Him of the Conversion of $45,300 of Its Funds.

HIS BAIL FIXED AT $50,000

Former Postal Agent Not Being Able to Furnish It Is Locked Up.

WHAT THE INQUIRY SHOWS.

New York, May 22.—[Special.]—Charles F. Neeley, former financial agent of the United States Postal department in Cuba, already under bond on two charges of embezzlement, was rearrested this afternoon in a civil action brought by the government to recover $45,300. This time he was unable to give bail, which was fixed at $50,000, and went to Ludlow street jail, where he spent the night. When arrested before, shortly after his return from Cuba, he put up $20,000 in cash as security for his appearance in court and was released.

The action begun today is for the purpose of recovering for the government the amount of Neeley's alleged embezzlement of the postal funds of Cuba. It is believed the amount taken will finally prove to be more than $100,000, but it has positively been ascertained to be $45,300, and consequently the suit was brought for that amount.

Edward J. Jones, appointed to assist District Attorney Burnett in prosecuting Neeley, said today: "Investigation promises to disclose a much larger embezzlement than the figures we now have would indicate. We expect to get money we believe Neeley has in this country and thus reimburse the government for its losses."

Neeley was arrested just across the street from the postoffice building at 1:30 p. m. by Marshal Henkle. He displayed no surprise. He went over to the Marshal's office in company with Cornelius Sullivan of the office of John D. Lindsay, his counsel, and an application was made for a reduction of the bail. This was refused, and Neeley was taken to Ludlow street jail.

Colonel Burton's Affidavit.

The affidavit of Colonel Burton, U. S. A., on which the warrant was based, gives the full story of the embezzlement. It shows that Neeley was appointed on Jan. 9, 1900, and his accounts up to the time of his arrest show: Total receipts, $122,656; amount turned over to the government, about $77,261. These figures don't include the returns of the Havana business, but cover fifty-nine towns of Cuba.

Colonel Burton in his affidavit said about April 24 last he found irregularities in the accounts of the Auditor in the Department of Posts. This made it necessary to visit Neeley's office and he so informed Acting Auditor Reynolds. He adds: "Reynolds' office was in the same building with that of Neeley and they were in almost constant communication. Early in the afternoon of April 28 and a few hours after I had informed Reynolds I intended to examine the accounts of the chief of the finance bureau Neeley precipitately left the City of Havana for New York on the steamship Mexico."

Colonel Burton then secured a ledger kept by Neeley in which were the accounts of his office. Of this Colonel Burton says: "This ledger contained a statement of the receipts for stamped paper, box rents, and some receipts from the fees of the money order business from Jan. 1, 1900, to April 30, with the exception of the receipts of the Havana postoffice from March 15, 1900, to April 30, of which there was no record.

"Corydon M. Rich, Neeley's assistant, stated that he had the receipts of May 1 and 2 that he had collected since Neeley's departure, which money he produced, and I counted it and found the same amount to a fraction over $5,000.

"Rich also stated that all moneys received by Neeley had been deposited with the Treasurer of the Island of Cuba on or before April 30. The ledger left by Neeley shows that the cash receipts were from fifty-nine important postoffices in the Island of Cuba for the months of January, February, March, and April."

Then follows an itemized account showing the amounts taken in each month from various sources and the amounts withheld. The February accounts were swelled by the addition of $4,855 in money order fees for October, November, and December, 1899, and by $7,388 for money order business for the preceding summer months. Although this swelled the total of the February business up to $37,223, Neeley paid over to the Island Treasurer only $24,365. Colonel Burton closes with the statement that after going through Neeley's ledger carefully he finds there is still unaccounted for $45,300. The Havana accounts are still under investigation.

Neeley is to be given a hearing before Commissioner Shields Thursday on the embezzlement charge.

Criminal Charges Against Neeley.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—The War department received today from General Wood at Havana the substance of two criminal charges to be preferred against Neeley in connection with the Cuban postal frauds. These were forwarded at once to the Department of Justice. It was said that the charges are merely specific complaints of matters included in the general charge against the prisoner, but they are regarded as necessary for the prosecution of the extradition proceedings. The Department of Justice telegraphed the charges to District Attorney Burnett at New York.

It is said here the charge upon which Neeley is now held in New York is of the slightest character, being nothing more, according to report, than an allegation that he brought misappropriated money into the United States. Hence there is necessity for immediate strengthening the case, not only with a view to extradition, but also because it is desired to make sure there shall be no miscarriage of justice, by providing the material for prosecution in the United States as a last resort.

House Committee Considers Case.

John D. Lindsey, attorney for Charles P. Neeley, appeared before the House Judiciary committee today and submitted an argument against the proposed extradition bill. He also presented a voluminous brief. The proposition to subject an American citizen to trial in a country where a Spanish system of laws are in vogue, he contended, was utterly opposed to American traditions. The fundamental theory at the base of our system, he said, assumed a man placed in Neeley's position to be innocent until competent and legal evidence was adduced to prove him guilty.

This fundamental principle, he asserted, was flouted by the Spanish law, which was based on the old Latin system, and assumed a man guilty as soon as charged. The burden of proof was placed upon him. Mr. Lindsey was closely questioned by members of the committee. He claimed that Neeley could only be tried in the United States and and only upon the charge of violating a law making it a felony to bring in the United States money embezzled from the United States.

In his brief Mr. Lindsay argued that in the absence of a treaty stipulation or Congressional legislation there was no authority in the United States government to extradite a fugitive from foreign justice, that the Cubans are a free and independent people, and the Island of Cuba is as much foreign territory as France or England, or any other independent sovereignty.

After a two-hours executive session the committee voted to report the Ray extradition bill with some changes. The chief amendment makes the bill general instead of limiting it to Cuba. As adopted it provides that whenever any foreign territory is occupied by the United States any person who has violated any of the criminal laws in force there and who shall flee to the United States shall be returned and surrendered to the authorities of such country for trial.

FRENCH CABINET UPHELD

GOVERNMENT GIVEN VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN PARLIAMENT.

Both Houses Upon Reassembling in Paris Congratulate Nation on Success of Exposition—Ministerial Policy Is Outlined by Premier—Is Clearly Anti-Clerical and Proposes Several Reforms—Nationalist Plans Also Explained.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, May 22.—Upon the assembling of Parliament Paul Cassagnac explained that the Nationalists refused to interpellate the government because it was too useful to the Nationalist cause, which only needed a leader, and that the man is soon to be found. The statement made a sensation.

Ministry Is Upheld.

Deputy Ribot sharply attacked the policy of the Cabinet, which, he said, had driven the people to socialism and reaction. Premier Waldeck-Rousseau replied that he had pardoned Dreyfus through humanity and that the case would not be reopened, and that the government would propose a law to check calumny against the republic.

An order of the day favorable to the government was passed by forty-five majority.

Is Victory of Government.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PARIS, May 22.—The result of today's proceedings in the Chamber has abundantly justified M. Waldeck-Rousseau in taking the bull by the horns and calling upon the Deputies to declare themselves before the country with reference to the government. The Nationalists, after the municipal elections, triumphantly declared that the government had been mortally hit, and they announced numerous interpellations in the Chamber, which, they predicted, would lead to the government's downfall.

On reflection, however, and possibly after a computation of the respective force, they backed down and withdrew the interpellations. The government, with a view of forcing the hand of the Nationalists, had M. Gouzy, one of the government's supporters, raise an interpellation, thus giving the Premier an opportunity to state the government's policy clearly.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, by emphatically declaring that the government was opposed to reopening the Dreyfus agitation after the exposition, has taken a strong weapon from the hands of the Nationalists. In the course of his speech he admitted that the government was influenced by the voice of Paris, undoubtedly hostile to a revival of the controversy.

Bids for Public Support.

"A government worthy of the name," said the Premier, "must take into account the wishes of public opinion, and these definitely commit the government to the suppression of all efforts to throw France back into the vortex."

The divisions on M. Gouzy's motion brought out the positions of parties in the Chamber.

The first portion of the resolution, which divided the Chamber into Republicans and anti-Republicans, showed 439 of the former and fifty-six of the latter, the second portion, which indicated the position of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry itself, showed 274 Ministerialists, while the combined opposition—Nationalists, disaffected Republicans, and Reactionaries—totaled 226.

After the voting the Ministerialists confidently declared that the government would now be safe until after the exposition. Today's division has cleared the air, and no subsequent votes on secondary matters will cause the Cabinet to resign. M. Waldeck-Rousseau can prorogue the session within three weeks, as it can be legally closed on June 9, and the government would then remain in power until autumn.

Parliament Is Reassembled.

In the Senate, the President, M. Fallieres, delivered the opening speech, dwelling on the success of the exposition, and expressing homage and gratitude to the sovereigns and peoples who had given France ineffaceable proof of their sympathy. The Senate then adjourned until Friday.

The Chamber of Deputies was crowded, and all the Cabinet Ministers were present. The President of the Chamber, M. Deschanel, also referred to the opening of the exposition, warmly welcoming the representatives of foreign nations.

Question on National Policy.

Paul Gouzy, Radical Socialist, then interpellated the government on its general policy.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, accepted the interpellation, and asked for its immediate discussion.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau in the course of his speech, which was frequently interrupted by the Nationalists and applauded by the Socialists, said the Paris elections were truly a rebuff for the Republican idea, but he added the electors of the provinces had acclaimed the republic. Where the Republicans had been beaten, he asserted, their defeat was due to the alliance of a certain section of the Republicans with the opposition.

The Nationalists, he continued, will only live a certain time, and the government intended to put an end to the present era of calumny from which France had been suffering.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau concluded by saying the government would ask the Chamber to vote a law dealing with religious associations, whose vested properties could not be allowed to swell in order to furnish the adversaries of the republic with their war funds.

The government's program, he further announced, included laws for education, direct taxation, and workingmen's pensions, adding that if the program did not secure a majority he would leave to his successor the work of seeking its realization.

Declarations Are Upheld.

The Premier then announced that he would accept the order of the day proposed by M. Gouzy, couched as follows:

"The Chamber is resolved to energetically pursue a policy of reforms and the defense of the republic and laity, and approves of the declarations of the government."

The first portion, up to "laity," was adopted by a vote of 439 to 56, and the second and crucial portion was adopted by 271 to 226 votes.

A subsequent resolution inviting the government to oppose by all fair means a renewal of the Dreyfus agitation was passed by a vote of 457 to 78.

The Chamber then adjourned until Monday next.

Sends Thanks to Canadians.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 22.—Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada, has received the following cablegram from Joseph Chamberlain, Minister for the colonies: "Congratulate Canada on great service rendered by Canadian artillery in relieving Mafeking."

WHITE TO THE GERMANS.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR MAKES A DIPLOMATIC SPEECH.

At Reception to German-American Veterans of Franco-Prussian War He Advocates Better Acquaintance Between Two Nations—Says He Has Acted Always Under Instructions of His Government—Declares Stories of Ill-Feeling Are Baseless.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, May 22.—United States Ambassador Andrew D. White made a speech today which will probably have equally as salutary influence upon the German-American relations as his great Leipzig address during the Spanish war.

The reception of the New York veterans of the Franco-Prussian war in the United States Embassy furnished the occasion, but the remarks, however, were intended for a wider audience, and were especially timely, when the meat debate is again exciting the agrarian feeling against America.

Germans Make Good Americans.

Mr. White happily referred first to Germany's sufferings from disunion and the multiplicity of more or less doubtful coinage before 1870, and said it was the recollections of these evils that made all Germanborn citizens of the United States loyal unionists and stanch sound money men.

He then sketched the material progress of both nations since his first visit to Germany, forty years ago, adding:

"I rejoice in the prosperity of this country, because I believe it contributes to rather than diminishes the prosperity of my own. There will be, of course, a clashing of private interests in manufacture and commerce, but the great result will certainly be beneficial not only to Germany but to the United States.

Good Advice to Visitors.

"I trust you will take back a firm determination to resist the demagogues and sensationalists who attempt to stir up ill-feeling between the two countries.

"Your duty here at present and in America on your return is to help promote the knowledge in each country of the other and to show how absurd are many things which are said in one country of the other, and how many real interests and feelings there are which should bind the two countries firmly together.

"I am aware that it has been said in America by some whose zeal is greater than their knowledge that a man of German birth once naturalized should think only of the new country and forget the old as soon as possible. This I totally disbelieve. I do not think that when a man marries a wife he should on that account forget his mother. Ungrateful sons are not as a rule the best husbands. Love for the old country and a feeling of strong duty, as well as love, too, go well together.

"Your love for both is best shown by doing all in your power to increase the knowledge in each of the other and in resisting those who would make trouble between the two nations."

Mr. White commended the German-Americans for teaching their children the German language and said the fact that thousands of Americans were here studying German proved the wisdom of the parents in taking the small pains required to teach the children their native language.

Stories of Hatred Baseless.

"Before taking leave," he added, "let me assure you that the stories prevalent in Germany of American hatred of Germans, and in America of German hatred of Americans, are baseless. There may be here and there in either country a man who enjoys himself by expressing his dislike against the people of the other, but I am able to assure you that never were the relations between the countries better than at present.

"The newspapers have said that two eminent Senators of the United States recently made this statement on the floor of the Senate. They were entirely right. If there have been any clouds in the past they have passed away.

"There will continue no doubt some clashing between private parties in the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests, but the great German heart is like the great American heart. It desires peace, and the two governments fully participate in this desire.

Explains Motives of Both Sides.

"In this building, where we stand virtually on American soil, I may refer to the fact that some of my American friends, who seemed troubled by the fear that I have yielded too much to Germany for the sake of peace, may have been consoled by noting that sundry German journals have made exactly similar charges against Count von Bülow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, declaring that he is yielding too much to the United States for the sake of peace.

"The fact is that while both he and I love our respective countries it is that love of country which has led each sincerely to desire the best possible relations between them.

Has Adhered to Instructions.

"I am also glad to acknowledge that in pursuing this peaceful course of maintaining the dignity of my country and its interests, and at the same time doing everything possible for peace, I have acted only in accordance with the instructions of my government, and I know well that Count Von Bülow, in taking a similar course, acted thoroughly in accordance with the wishes of the government he serves.

"He believes, as I do, that, without sacrificing either the honor or the interests of either country, peace ought to be, can be, and will be maintained between them."

COLOMBIAN REPORTS CONFLICT

Government Celebrates One Victory, While Rebels Claim Great Progress in Other Places.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 22.—Advices from Colombia received today say Colon is celebrating the news of a big government victory at Jebrija, Department of Santander.

Notwithstanding this, it is added, the rebels in other departments are making every effort to overthrow the government. Cartagena and Baranquilla are practically in the hands of the rebels.

As many of the leading officials of these towns sympathize with the rebel cause, their fall cannot long be delayed.

Panama is also reported in danger of being taken.

Signs American Postal Treaty.

MADRID, May 22.—The Queen Regent has signed the postal convention with the United States

FIX MEAT BILL TERMS.

REICHSTAG ADOPTS INSPECTION MEASURE BY SECTIONS.

Vote Upon Law in Its Entirety Will Be Taken Today—Heinze Morality Law Taken from Order of Day and More Temperate Substitute for It Passed Unanimously—Is Stripped of Objectionable Features—Clerical Bluster Is Futile.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, May 22.—The Reichstag has adopted the compromise on the importations section of the meat bill by a vote of 158 to 128, the Socialists, both wings of the Radicals, the south German Democrats, a few national Liberals, all the anti-Semites, and a majority of the Conservatives voting in the negative.

Vote on Entire Bill Deferred.

The vote on the bill as a whole was deferred.

Amended Heinze Bill Passed.

The Clericals, who blustered yesterday that they never would yield to obstruction, quietly joined in passing the Heinze substitute bill without its objectionable features. Nothing now remains of the art and literature paragraph except the sentence making the sale of improper printed matter and pictures to persons under 16 years of age punishable even when the matter is not absolutely immoral.

Accept Meat Bill Changes.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, May 22.—The Reichstag by a vote of 158 to 128 adopted Herr Aichbuhler's amendment to the meat inspection bill and then adopted the remaining clauses.

The vote on the whole bill will be taken tomorrow.

The Reichstag also by a unanimous vote removed the Lex Heinze from the order of the day and subsequently passed in its entirety an analogous proposal presented by Count Alfred von Hompeesch-Rurich, amending and supplementing the penal code.

The Social Democrats and the Radicals voted in the minority.

Eat Carloads of American Beef.

Before the decisive vote was taken an interesting debate occurred. German-American relations were touched upon, and Prince Herbert Bismarck spoke in an extremely Agrarian tone.

Herr Wurm, Social Democrat, pointed out that the German army had eaten twenty cars of American corned beef, with results admitted to be satisfactory. He said that the American meat inspection was more thorough than the inspection in Germany.

The formal acceptance of the bill tomorrow is assured. Everybody is satisfied, except the extreme wing of the Agrarians. The Bundesrath's approval is certain.

FEAR TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

France Sends Another Column of Troops to Frontier—Sunday Sports Are Opposed.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, May 22.—A new column has left Algeria for Ainsefra in Morocco, commanded by Colonel Gibon. The situation is grave, and the Moroccoans are said to be showing hostility toward the French.

Opposed to Sunday Sports.

The American college Presidents have sent a petition to Mr. A. G. Spalding, President of the department of sports, asking that he demand of Director Picard that no sporting contests be held at the exposition on Sundays, and threatening to withdraw the college men if the contests are held on that day. Director Picard received Mr. Spalding cordially, but has made no decision yet.

King of Belgium a Visitor.

The King of Belgium visited the exposition today.

Prevost Ready to Fight.

Marcel Prevost declares he is ready to fight a duel with Gabriel Annunzio and refuses to retract his criticism of Annunzio for putting Duse in a bad light in a serial story running in a French magazine. The Italian has sent a sharp note of protestation.

SURRENDER OF LUZON REBELS.

Two Companies of Insurgents at Tarlac Become Prisoners of Colonel Liscum.

MANILA, May 22.—Two companies of insurgents surrendered to Colonel Emerson H. Liscum at Tarlac today. They included a Major, a Captain, four Lieutenants, and 163 men. One hundred and sixty-eight rifles were given up. The enemy intimated their intention to surrender by a letter sent to the President at Tarlac, who communicated it to Colonel Liscum.

Captain Tinio, a nephew of General Tinio, and twenty-three other rebels were killed on May 18 by scouts in an engagement near Malibicong, Province of Ilocos. There was no loss on the American side. With the men were captured twenty-three rifles, horses, and saddles.

The rebel Colonel Almeda, who was paroled on April 23, arrived here last evening and has been making incendiary speeches.

CHOLERA IN INDIA UNABATED.

Lord Curzon Cables Report Showing That 5,607,000 People Are Still on Relief Rolls.

LONDON, May 22.—It is officially announced that the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, cables that the cholera continues to be prevalent at Bombay and elsewhere and that this fact chiefly accounts for the decreased numbers of persons on the relief works.

He adds that showers have been numerous thus improving the water supply and fodder somewhat in parts. There have been no other changes.

The total number of people receiving relief is 5,607,000.

ECLIPSE OBSERVERS IN SPAIN.

Parties of British Astronomers Going to Various Places to Prepare for the Event.

MADRID, May 22.—Many scientists are arriving to observe the eclipse. A party of English astronomers has selected Santa Pola, Province of Alicante, as an observation point. Sir Arthur Matthew Weld Downing of the British Nautical Observatory and his assistants have gone to Plazencia, Province of Caceres.

SEEKS SEAT FOR HUSBAND

WIFE OF CAPTAIN SEELY MAKES HIS CANVASS.

While He Is at the Front Fighting She Takes Care of the Politics at Home—Romance Recalled by Donation Sent to Poorhouse — Mrs. Gladstone Seriously Ill—Astor Makes a Bid for Popular Favor—Attack on Professor Hein at Aberdeen.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, May 23.—While Captain John Seely is at the front fighting, his wife, the daughter of Richard Grant of the Royal Yacht squadron, is making a canvass in behalf of his candidacy for an Isle of Wight seat in Parliament. While she makes no speeches, she always sits on the platform at the meetings, and has sent a personal letter of appeal to his constituents.

Donation Recalls Romance.

Twenty-five dollars received by the guardians of the Chester workhouse yesterday from Captain Salisbury to buy tea and tobacco for the inmates, recalls an interesting romance. Salisbury was a member of a good family and a talented writer, but as the result of a series of unlucky accidents landed in the workhouse. When his case gained publicity a mysterious woman of wealth befriended and afterwards married him.

Mrs. Gladstone Is Ill.

Mrs. Gladstone, now in her 89th year, is lying extremely ill at Hawarden castle. Mrs. Drew and Miss Helen Gladstone are with their mother.

Lord Wolseley is confined to his home with malarial fever.

Astor Bids for Popularity.

William Waldorf Astor continues to bid the applause of his new countrymen, and on the coming of age of his son sent $1,000 to be placed in the collection box carried by a dog called "Tim" for the orphans and widows of Great Western railway men.

Voyagers by Ocean Liners.

Among the arrivals on the Etruria were Prince and Princess Engalitcheff, J. J. Kilgour, Ogden Mills, and L. M. Aspinwall. Among those sailing on the Lucania on Saturday were D. R. Forgan, J. B. Forgan, E. P. Howe, J. S. Van Nortwick and wife, William, Martha, and Mary Van Nortwick.

Wreck House of German Professor.

The house of Professor Hein, the German lecturer at Aberdeen University, was wrecked last night by students on suspicion that Professor Hein had pro-Boer sympathies.

Bigamists Sent to Prison.

The case of Rampling, the tourist, who had five wives, and who gave himself a new surname for each wedding, was tried yesterday. He was sentenced to five years of penal servitude.

"Invincibles" on a Mission.

James Fitzharris, alias "Skin-the-Goat," and Joseph Mullet, two of the "Invincibles" sent to prison seventeen years ago for complicity in the Phœnix Park murders, are passengers on the Lucania, which arrives in New York on Saturday. They were released nearly six months ago, and their movements since have been quiet. They have been constantly shadowed by detectives, however.

Their mission to America is unknown.

Twelve Greatest Britons.

The following list is the order according to the number of votes cast of those the readers of the Captain, a paper for boys, consider to be the twelve greatest British born subjects: The Queen, the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Joseph Chamberlain, Cecil Rhodes, Lord Rosebery, Sir Henry Irving, Mr. Balfour, Kipling, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Baden-Powell.

TELLS BRITISH CENSOR'S WOES

Earl of Ancester Explains His Duties at Theatrical Fund Banquet.

LONDON, May 23.—The Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Ancester, who presided last evening at the fifty-fifth annual banquet of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, said in the course of his speech: "I have a great variety of subjects under ken. Among other things I am responsible for the moral and physical welfare of the swans on the Thames, but of my many duties there is probably none that calls for greater tact and discretion than that having reference to plays.

"So far as these are concerned I take it that the public knows what it wants, and if I should undertake to dictate my position would become intolerable and hateful.

"It is not my mission to set the standard of public taste, but rather to protect the public from disorder and indecency."

GERMANS TO PROTEST IN CHINA.

Will Make Strong Representations Regarding Reappointment of Governor Li Ping Hang.

BERLIN, May 22.—The German government intends to make strong representations at Peking because the notorious Li Ping Hang, former Governor of Shan Tung, who is strongly hostile to Europeans and whom the Chinese government in 1897 dismissed from the Governorship on the demand of Germany with an express promise that he should never again hold office, has been appointed Governor of the Shan Si district, one of the most important posts in China.

TROOPS TO QUELL "BOXERS."

Six Leaders in Peking Arrested and Severe Repressive Measures to Be Put in Force.

PEKING, May 21.—The authorities apparently have begun to realize that the "Boxer" movement is too serious to remain longer undealt with. Troops are being sent to the disturbed districts, with instructions to rigidly suppress the outrages. Six leaders of the movement in Peking have been arrested.

Shifting Jamaica Troops.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 22.—Orders have been received from the War office to dispatch the First Battalion of the West India Regiment to strengthen the Bermuda garrison.

King of Saxony Ill.

BERIN, May 22.—King Albert of Saxony, who is now in Silesia, is ill and confined to his bed.

NO HERO ON HONOR LIST.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY REMEMBRANCES ARE DISAPPOINTING.

Lord Roberts, Baden-Powell, and in Fact All the Fighters of the War Are Conspicuous by Their Absence—Only Three Peerages Conferred—Belief General That Later Soldier List Will Be Issued—Baden-Powell Said to Be Engaged.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, May 23.—It appears strange, but the names of none of the heroes of the Transvaal war appear in the list of the Queen's birthday honors issued last night. It was thought in certain army circles that Baden-Powell would get a K. C. B. and that Lord Roberts would be raised to a peerage, and French, White, and some others would get decorations, but all guesses are off.

The list is unusually long and is decidedly disappointing, as the names of really prominent men are conspicuous by their absence.

Only Three Peerages Conferred.

Three peerages are conferred—one on Lord Morris, who has retired from the position of Lord of Appeal; one on Sir Peter O'Brien, Bart., the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland; and upon Sir Richard Webster, Bart., the new Master of the Rolls—while to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal the Queen grants a new patent of peerage, with a remainder to his daughter.

Other Honors Conferred.

Sir Frederick Milner and Lord Gerald Fitzgerald are added to the privy council, and five Baronets, all obscure, created. Twenty knighthoods are conferred, including Professor Jebb, the educator, and Arnold White, the writer. To the civil order of the Bath there are seventeen appointments, including the Earl of Jersey, David Gill, the astronomer, and Professor Thorpe of the government laboratory.

The military honors are thirty-eight in number, including a K. C. M. G. for Governor General Henning of Jamaica.

Several papers predict that a special list of honors for Transvaal heroes is to come later.

Baden-Powell Engaged.

Information dropped at a war fund meeting by the Mayor of Salford yesterday will be pretty sure to bring a sigh to the breasts of many English girls of eligible age. The Mayor declared that Baden-Powell was an engaged man, and said that since his fiancée was at present a resident of Salford he hoped that when the hero of Mafeking visited the town to give him a luncheon in the town hall if the committee promised to join the scheme.

The name of the future Mrs. Baden-Powell is not given, but the supposition has always been that Baden-Powell was a confirmed bachelor, though he is still a great favorite and caps innumerable have been set for him.

Is Offered Innumerable Swords.

If Baden-Powell chooses he may become the possessor of as many swords of honor as it is possible to carry in a two-horse wagon. From nearly every town in Great Britain come intimations that he is to be presented by his admiring countrymen with fine Toledo blades, and there is hardly a town of importance in the country whose officials do not contemplate offering him its freedom.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, May 22.—The Queen has granted Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, a patent of his title to Hon. Mrs. Robert Jared Bliss Howard, his only child. Apart from the honor conferred on the Canadian High Commissioner, the Queen's birthday honors, of which it formed part, were not interesting.

Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and Lieutenant General George Digby Barker, Governor of the Bermudas, is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The other honors included the usual long list of political and service promotions.

The Queen left Windsor this evening for Scotland.

The Order of Knight of the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire is conferred upon Major General Sir William Forbes Gatacre, Hamilton Hunter, British Consul in Samoa, is made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George.

The Times points out that two of the new peerages have been conferred upon Irishmen.

WEDDING OF PRINCE LUDWIG.

His Marriage to Princess Maria Theresa of Braganza Celebrated at Ratisbon.

BERLIN, May 23.—The nuptials of Prince C. Karl Ludwig of Thurn and Taxis and Princess Maria Theresa of Braganza were celebrated today at Ratisbon. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Greece, with their family, have arrived in Berlin to visit Empress Frederick.

Discredit British Samoan Reports.

BERLIN, May 22.—The disquieting news from Samoa through English channels is discredited here. The Berliner Tageblatt, commenting upon it, says: "This is merely additional evidence that the English continue intriguing in Samoa." The Lokal Anzeiger prints correspondence from Samoa describing the situation there as "satisfactory."

Adopt Uniform Doctorate Terms.

BERLIN, May 22.—An agreement has been effected between all the German universities concerning uniform conditions for obtaining the medical doctorate.

Moselle Vintage Destroyed.

BERLIN, May 23.—It is reported that the recent cold weather almost entirely destroyed the Moselle vintage.

Low Water Stops Torpedo Fleet.

BERLIN, May 22.—In consequence of the low water in the Rhine the torpedo flotilla will not be able to proceed to Strassburg.

STUDENTS CHOOSE IVY ORATOR.

Bertram G. Nelson Selected to Speak on Junior Day at the University of Chicago.

Bertram G. Nelson has been selected as the Ivy orator for Junior day, which will be celebrated at the University of Chicago on June 15. Nelson is a graduate of the Englewood High School. He twice won first place in Cook County high school oratorical contests. In the year he has been in the university he has won the Ferdinand Peck prize of $50 for public speaking and represented the university in the Northern oratorical contest at Madison last month. Junior day is the most prominent celebration of the undergraduates at the university. On that day the interfraternity and interhouse track and field contests and the junior promenade are held

TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS.

EDITORIAL APPLAUDS REPLY OF M'KINLEY TO BOERS.

Finds That Friendly Offer of Services by United States and the Refusal Which Followed Have Furnished President with Unanswerable Reason—Russian Journals Bewail Lack of Active Sympathy in the South African Cause.

The [illegible] Times.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY (4 A. M.), MAY 23.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times editorial leader this morning says: "The Boer delegates to the United States have had their interview with President McKinley, and his answer was exactly what we had a right to expect from the Chief Magistrate of a great and friendly nation. It is just as well, as things turned out, that President McKinley made a tender of his good offices to Lord Salisbury, which we did not altogether appreciate when we first heard of it.

"The answer which the President's suggestion necessarily elicited has served a double purpose, as it made the position of this government and nation unmistakable to all the world and armed President McKinley with an indisputable reason for refusing to listen to the Boer emissaries.

"The refusal of the United States to interfere in a quarrel which was none of theirs will further exasperate, we are afraid, the susceptibilities of those well known champions of justice and freedom, the Novosti and the Novoe Vremya, both of which are in the worst of humors over our recent successes."

Approves of Hay Statement.

The Times this morning publishes the following from its own special correspondents:

NEW YORK (Thursday)—Secretary Hay's statement, which fills half a column, may be thought, perhaps, too explanatory and too anxious to justify the President's action, but no fault can be found with its substance, still less with the President's assurance to the envoys that Secretary's Hay's refusal is final.

Novosti Mourns a Lost Cause.

ST. PETERSBURG (Monday)—Today's Novosti considers that the English occupation of Mafeking indicates the approaching end of the war. Further resistance, it says, on the part of the Boers is evidently impossible, and they must bow before the superior numbers of the enemy and before the indifference of Europe and America, as they all recognize the triumph of brute force, and no one wishes to help a good cause.

BOTHA OPPOSES EXTREMES.

Has Stormy Interview with Kruger Over Destroying Mines—Hold Ship for Fugitives.

LONDON, May 23.—The Durban correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr tells me he was informed by a high Boer official that when President Kruger notified the Raad of the government's arrangements to blow up the mines and to destroy Johannesburg, General Louis Botha hurried to Pretoria and had a stormy interview with President Kruger, to whom he said that, if the plan were not canceled, he would himself defend Johannesburg, adding that the Boers were not barbarians. At this, according to Mr. Hofmeyr, the plan was abandoned."

Hold Ship for Boer Families.

The Lourenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Monday, says:

"The German liner Bundesrath has been detained here all day for a special train from Pretoria bringing the families of prominent Boers. The utmost secrecy regarding the identity is maintained, but it is believed that among them are Mrs. Steyn and Mrs. Reitz."

The same correspondent says he has it on unquestionable authority that within the last six weeks President Kruger has transferred the bulk of his property in the Transvaal to personal friends in order to avoid its confiscation by Great Britain.

FORTY CLUB GIVES DINNER.

Actors Are Its Guests at the Wellington —Law School and Allegheny Alumni Banquets.

The Forty club's farewell dinner at the Wellington Hotel last night was attended by twenty or more actors as guests. Among those present were Charles J. Ross, John T. Kelly, Peter F. Dailey, Julius Witmark, Fred Hamlin, Charles Davis, Edgar Davenport, Oscar Eagle, Robert Drouet, Guy Nicholls, Walton Bradford, Otis Skinner, Joseph Buckley, E. M. Holland, S. Miller Kent, A. W. Dingwall, Edwin Arden, Benjamin Johnson, Richard Golden, Edwin Holt, Will J. Davis, H. L. Hamlin, Harry G. Sommers, and James H. Breslin.

W. T. Hall was elected President of the club, Edward Freiburger Vice President, George Hancock secretary, and George H. Jenney treasurer.

The fifth annual banquet of the Chicago Business Law School was given at the Victoria Hotel. Fred L. Kanst acted as toastmaster. Granville W. Browning, Fred Maas, Martin P. Huyck, Dorr A. Kimball, Fred Meyer, Robert H. Ritchie, John B. Danis, and Arthur Huertley responded to toasts.

Chicago alumni of Allegheny College tendered a dinner at the Sherman House to visiting alumni who are delegates to the Methodist conference. Dr. William H. Crawford, President of the college, presided.

THOMAS M'GOVERN IS KILLED.

He Meets Death While Working on an Ice Plant in Cooke Brewery—William Phelan Injured.

Thomas McGovern, a machinist employed by the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine company, was killed while placing an ice machine in the plant of the Cooke Brewing company, Twenty-seventh and Johnson streets, yesterday. The roof of the condenser collapsed, carrying the unfinished machinery with it. McGovern and William Phelan were standing underneath. The latter will recover. McGovern lived at 3616 Marshfield avenue.

PATROL WAGON DOG IS KILLED.

Sport Thrown Out in Rounding Corner of Grand and Western Avenues and Wheels Run Over It.

Sport, a fox terrier that has been an attaché of the West Chicago avenue police patrol wagon for more than two years, was killed last evening while the wagon was going to a fire at Austin and Western avenues. When the wagon turned the corner at Grand and Western avenues the dog was thrown to the pavement and the wheels passed over its head.

Go Fishing!

The best fishing grounds are reached by the Chicago and Northwestern railway. Special rates and train service to accommodate fishermen. You can leave Chicago in the evening, have a day's outing, and be back at place of business the following morning. For particulars inquire at ticket offices, 193 Clark street, and Wells Street Station.

SEA TRAVEL FALLS OFF.

MANAGERS OF STEAMSHIP LINES DISSATISFIED WITH BOOKINGS.

Said That Winter Rates for Second Cabin Passage Across the Atlantic Will Be Resumed Aug. 1—Expected Rush to Paris Exposition Fails to Materialize—Pennsylvania Road to Test Passenger Agreement—General New York News.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, May 22.

Travel to Europe Drops Off.

The managers of the various steamship lines plying between this city and foreign ports are much dissatisfied with their present bookings and a rumor is going the rounds on lower Broadway that the winter rates for second cabin passage across the Atlantic will be resumed on Aug. 1 instead of Oct. 1. This rumor is based upon the queries which the several lines are reported to have been sending out to their agents in different parts of the country regarding the probable effects of an early resumption of winter rates. The winter rates are, of course, somewhat lower than the summer rates. It is said that the winter rate will undoubtedly be advertised for Aug. 1 if the agents are satisfied that traffic would be bolstered up by so doing.

The slump in transatlantic travel in the last ten days has been little short of astonishing. Few vessels which have a large capacity for carrying passengers have gone out full in the last ten days, while the passenger lists of at least two liners which have sailed since last Wednesday were unusually light.

This condition of affairs is all the more surprising in view of the fact that a great rush to the Paris exposition was expected. That the rush has failed to materialize, both steamship managers and tourist agents can testify.

The reasons assigned for the slump in transatlantic travel are three fold. In the first place, steamship managers say that the reports of the incomplete condition of the exposition have induced those who intended to visit Paris this summer to change their minds. It is also said that many persons, fearing crowds and poor accommodations, have decided to wait until late in the year, while another reason is that those who in steamship parlance constitute what is known as the "gilt-edged travel" don't intend to cross with the crowd this year, anyway.

Will Test the Passenger Agreement.

The Michigan Central's complaint against the Nickel-Plate and Lackawanna's action in applying special party rates to steamship tourists' business and the charging of excess fares on fast trains, will be considered at the meeting of the Joint Traffic Association committee here on June 6. But in the meantime the Pennsylvania railroad proposes to take action designed to bring the principle involved to a speedy and definite test.

A new time card of the Pennsylvania which goes into effect on May 27 provides that the time schedule of the New York-Chicago trains operated over the Pan-Handle division (which is a differential line) shall be lengthened to twenty-eight hours, so that no excess fare will be necessary on that particular route. Then Pennsylvania management, however, will put on an entirely new fast train which will run from Chicago to New York in twenty-eight hours, and from New York to Chicago in twenty-six hours. An excess fare of $1 will be charged for each hour less than the standard, twenty-eight hours.

Each of these trains will be operated according to the stipulated rules under the joint passenger agreement, but if the Pennsylvania people find their competitors are deliberately violating that agreement by failure to charge the excess fares on fast through trains there will be a radical change in the Pennsylvania's policy. There have been allegations of late that tickets sold at the ordinary rates were accepted as good on the twenty-four and twenty-six hour trains run between New York and Chicago by Vanderbilt lines.

Unless the disposition recently manifested by certain lines to disregard the provisions of the joint passenger agreement is checked or overcome a crisis in passenger rate affairs will soon be reached.

The organization of the American Bridge company has finally been completed, and the company is now ready to begin business. Its capital is placed at $70,000,000, equally divided into 7 per cent cumulative preferred and common stocks. The company was floated by J. P. Morgan & Co., and practically it controls all the bridge building concerns of the United States. Percival Roberts Jr. of the Pencoyd iron works is President of the company.

"Terrapin Tom" Commits Suicide.

Thomas J. Murrey, 56 years old, known to many men all over the United States as "Terrapin Tom," one time manager of the House of Representatives restaurant and bar, committed suicide by shooting this morning at 245 West Twenty-third street. The past master of the art of good eating and keeping good company had been running a boarding-house at that address. He was at the same time a whisky salesman for a house down-town. He put a bullet in his head at 8:45 o'clock this morning in his room in the boarding-house. He consigned his body to St. Luke's in a note found among his effects.

Tom Murrey was probably acquainted with more politicians and statesmen than any other man in the United States. After the second election of Grover Cleveland in 1892, when the Democrats were in control in Congress, he was selected as manager of the restaurant and bar in the basement of the House of Representatives.

During his service in Washington Murrey made elaborate notes of the habits and tastes of leading Congressmen and politicians. These notes were made with a view to writing a book upon the effect of food upon legislation. The promised volume, however, was never completed.

When the Republicans gained control of Congress Murrey lost his place as manager of the House restaurant and returned to this city, where he was employed as agent for a liquor house. He wrote a number of books. One was a compilation of recipes for fifty soups. Murrey used to say that he was going to write another book about soups and give it the title "Fifty Soups and How to Get Into Them."

Death of a Brooklyn Preacher.

The Rev. Dr. Adolphus J. F. Behrends, one of Brooklyn's best known Congregational ministers, died this morning at his home, 80 Brooklyn avenue, in that borough, of Bright's disease. He was nearly 61 years old and for the last seventeen years had been the pastor of the Central Congregational Church on Hancock street, near Franklin avenue, with a large and flourishing parish.

Dr. Behrends delivered a strong address on "Creeds" at the Ecumenical Conference in this city two weeks ago, and his remarks caused a good deal of criticism at the time. When his illness followed the adverse criticism called forth by his speech, his friends thought that the last stages of the disease might have been hastened somewhat by disappointment over the manner in which his words were taken.

The degrees of D. D. and S. T. D. were bestowed on him, that of D. D. coming from Richmond College, Virginia, in 1873. It was the first degree of the kind which Richmond College ever bestowed on a Northerner.

Long Suspected Cuban Frauds.

Local stamp dealers are not surprised by the development regarding frauds in the Havana postal service. It has been common talk in the trade for months that there was a "screw loose somewhere," for certain men in the business were able to sell the surcharged Cuban postage stamps at surprisingly low figures.

The demand for these stamps from collectors has been large, opening a way, it is pointed out, by which those concerned in the frauds could find a market for the "destroyed" stamps in this country in addition to sales in Havana.

One New York dealer is known to have made a trip to Havana in company with a dealer from Chicago, with the result that soon after their return about $50,000 worth of the stamps appeared in Chicago. These men, it is said, were also allowed to pick over the stock in Havana, and to destroy many of the plate numbers imprinted on the sheet margins, for the purpose of making certain numbers rare, and consequently high priced.

There are many who collect strips of stamps bearing the sheet number, the object being to accumulate a complete set of the various imprints. Naturally with access to all the sheets of certain numbers, it was possible to so mutilate the margins, without destroying any stamps, as to make the work profitable.

Burial of Frederic A. Bell.

Wilfrid Y. S. Lendegren tonight shot and killed Lydia Carson, a servant, at the country seat of Max Nathan in Yonkers. He then shot and killed himself. Yesterday the girl rejected Lendegren's offer of marriage.

One of the "unknown rich"—a man worth $30,000,000, living within twenty-eight miles of New York, and yet one of whom Newyorkers had seldom, if ever, heard—was buried this afternoon at Evergreen Cemetery, at Morristown, N. J. Frederic A. Bell was the richest man in Madison and with the exception of Hamilton McK. Twombly the wealthiest in that section of New Jersey. Four years ago he went to Madison from Buffalo, and having bought property from the late George Danforth, built a granite mansion at a cost of $1,000,000. His stable, which cost between $70,000 and $80,000, was his special pride. The harness-room is lined with green tiling, the coachhouse is in simple white; the stable proper is a complete study in brown. A special, spacious building, known as "the hospital," is devoted to the care of horses taken ill. Delta and Dolphin, a team costing $1,500; Thread and Needle, costing $1,600; Barney and Molly, costing $1,400, are among the stars of the establishment.

Just prior to his death Mr. Bell had begun the erection, at a cost of $50,000, of an Italian rose house. It was to be devoted exclusively to the cultivation of roses of all varieties.

Perhaps his crowning distinction was the fact that he discovered Jimmy Hughes, the tenor, while returning from Europe one year ago. Hughes was a deck hand on the American liner New York and oh that ship had sung his way into the hearts of thousands of travelers. So impressed was Mr. Bell with the young man's voice that he undertook to give him a musical education in Paris—a privilege in which Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, who were passengers on the same steamer, volunteered to share.

Will Consolidate.

There is to be a consolidation of all the tin can manufacturers of the United States in the American Tin Can company, with a capital of $30,000,000. W. Y. Mellon, the trust organizer of Chicago, is behind the move, and it is said that 85 per cent of all the canmakers have agreed to join the new organization.

Steel and Wire Statement Causes Talk.

The statement of the American Steel and Wire company, filed in Boston, as of March 31, was one of the leading topics of conversation in the street today. The question of dividends on the common stock was revived, and it was pointed out by those conversant with the company's affairs that John W. Gates' utterances and the recent reduction in the steel and wire schedule of prices had brought about the anomaly of a stock with dividends guaranteed ahead at the rate of 7 per cent for the year selling at 35.

A man acquainted with the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Steel and Wire company stated today that the $3,500,000 dividend on the $50,000,000 common stock of the company was charged off at the February meeting. Deducting this amount from the $12,188,791 net profits for 1899, $8,688,791 was the surplus carried forward to 1900. This sum, further reduced by the 1¾ per cent quarterly dividend on the $40,000,000 preferred, amounting to $700,000, leaves $7,988,791. Substracting the last figure from $12,162,530, the profit and loss surplus to March 31 last, the sum of $4,173,739 remains, representing the net earnings of the company during the three months ending March 31.

If the company continued to earn at the same rate for the other three quarters of the year it would have increased its net earnings by over 25 per cent. These figures, it was said, are what confronted the representatives in the American Steel and Wire company of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. when they demanded the resignation of Mr. Gates because of his pessimistic utterances regarding the company's business.

The vaudeville theater owners of the country, who have been meeting in Brooklyn, came to an agreement today. The result, in substance, is that all of the vaudeville managers of the United States will divide territory and fix dates satisfactory to all. This conclusion was reached today by winning over F. F. Proctor to the views of the other managers. Vaudeville actors declare that the movement is one to cut salaries, and while this is not exactly denied by the organizers, it is stated by them that this is not the sole object.

John L. Sullivan as Art Critic.

John L. Sullivan plumped himself into the witness chair in the Seventh District Court this afternoon prepared to exercise his knowledge of art matters and help settle a legal dispute growing out of an oil painting of himself. The painting, unframed and six feet tall, was perched against the wall. It showed Sullivan in splendid evening dress, wearing a beautiful gold watch fob and with one hand gracefully resting on the top of a gilt table. The eyes were brown, while those of Sullivan are gray-blue.

The painting was ordered by Thomas Allen for a café in Broadway, of which John L. is manager and Allen chief owner. The artist was Ferdinand Danton.

Allen and Sullivan did not like the portrait, and Allen refused to pay for it, whereupon Danton sued for the money.

Judge Martin would not let Sullivan testify as to the artistic merits of the portrait.

"Mr. Sullivan, I don't believe, has qualified as an art critic," said the Judge softly. "His opinions are not competent." Mr. Sullivan looked stern.

Before he went on the stand, however, the ex-champion criticised the portrait boldly.

"You ought to have seen the diamond headlight the artist put in the shirt front," he said. "Diamonds and dress suits are not good form any more, you know. Then he did my feet an injustice. He guessed at their size. The feet are regular canalboats, but to even up he gave me a pair of featherweight flats."

The examination of Harry Russell, accused of having robbed the safe in the postoffice at Springfield, Ill., on April 3, 1895, before United States Commissioner Shields, was adjourned until May 25.

Sends Souvenir Receipts for Schley Fund.

Miss Edna McClellan, 105 West Seventy-seventh street, who is trustee of the fund to be used in buying a home for Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, is now sending out handsome souvenir receipts to those who have subscribed. The receipts are bound in rough parchment, with a photogravure likeness of the Admiral on the front page. There are also reproductions of the cruiser Brooklyn, the names of the members of the Executive committee of the fund, and the famous words of Admiral Schley, spoken after the battle of Santiago Bay, "Every man did his full share and there is glory enough for us all."

Tip on Ice Trust Given by J. F. Carroll.

From John F. Carroll came the tip to Tammany members of the Municipal Assembly to avoid an investigation of the ice trust at all hazards. Tammany has taken fright. Exposure of the intimate connection between the Dock Commissioners and the ice trust has caused consternation so great that rather than risk any probing the Board of Aldermen failed to meet. The plea was made that no quorum was present. President Woods, with a coterie of Tammany members, assembled in the hall half an hour before the regular time for meeting and scattered after a rap of the gavel. The resolutions adopted by the Council for an investigation of the trust were to come before the Board of Aldermen today, hence the panic.

ALSCHULER IN THE FIELD

AURORA DEMOCRAT OPENLY ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY.

Withdrawal of Harrison's Name Leads Him to Make a Canvass for Delegates—To Open Headquarters Here—Worthington Talk Frowned On by Country Politicians—Suspicion Cook County Machine Leaders Will Be for the Mayor at Springfield.

Samuel Alschuler of Aurora came to Chicago on an early train yesterday, went to the Sherman House, and formally announced that he was a candidate for Governor. "Buck" Hinrichsen came in from Jacksonville and made a strong effort to revive the Carter H. Harrison boom.

The idea of giving Cook County's support to Judge Worthington of Peoria, announced on Monday, was frowned on by Democrats from down the State because Worthington is against the 16 to 1 ratio. An impression has spread among the country politicians that the Chicago crowd is working for a delegation to the Kansas City convention that will be against keeping free silver at 16 to 1 in the national platform, and that will not be particularly friendly to W. J. Bryan. There is a desire to remove this impression and the Worthington talk was dropped.

Alschuler Near Head of the List.

Mr. Alschuler's name has stood in the list, and near the top of it, too, of available men for Democratic standard-bearer ever since the last session of the Legislature adjourned. But not until the present time has he openly declared himself in the race. At the State committee's rooms he met Theodore Nelson, Dennis J. Hogan, who practically has had charge of a preliminary campaign in his behalf, and several others, and informed them that he was ready to begin a fight for the nomination. He said that this decision had been reached since Mayor Harrison and his friends assured the public that the Mayor was out of it.

Subsequently Manager Hogan stated that Mr. Alschuler would open headquarters at the Sherman House and proceed to get all the pledged delegates he can. Mr. Hogan furthermore predicted for his candidate that every county in the Eighth Congressional District would instruct for him; that many of the counties in the Ninth District would do the same, and that he would go to Springfield next month with practically all of the delegates in the northern portion of the State outside of Cook County.

It is claimed by Mr. Alschuler's friends that, next to Mayor Harrison, he is the strongest man with the rank and file of the party, and not a few of them express the belief that he would get more votes in the country than Harrison. He was born in Chicago, is 40 years old, a lawyer by profession, and made an excellent record as one of the minority leaders in the last two sessions of the General Assembly.

Suspect Harrison Will Be Nominee.

But there is a prevailing suspicion that the manipulators of the local machine are, after all, simply playing the game at this time in such a way as to bring about the nomination of Mayor Harrison, without the Mayor's putting himself in the attitude of becoming even a receptive candidate. In fact, the situation here is so regarded down the State. A prominent country Democrat repeated a phase of the gossip which he said is engaging the rural politicians.

"They understand," he said, "that the nomination is to be forced upon Mr. Harrison. There are reasons why he does not want to be a candidate. One reason is that were it known that he was seeking the nomination other ambitious men would not enter the field against him. Then he dislikes to ask for the nomination and then meet defeat at the polls. He wants another term as Mayor. Mr. Harrison has no hope of success for his party in Illinois this year. He recognizes, however, that the nominee for Governor will be the leader of the party in the State, that he will go to Kansas City at the head of the State delegation, and that if the Legislature is Democratic he probably would be the first choice for United States Senator. If the nomination is forced upon Mr. Harrison he can take it and sustain defeat without losing any of his prestige."

Morgan County Wants Harrison.

Mr. Hinrichsen reported that he had a meeting of the Morgan County Democrats who run things there, on Monday, and that they would not consider any other candidate than Harrison. Some of them, he said, went so far as to declare that if they could not vote for him they would not go as delegates to the convention.

Robert E. Burke and other machine leaders say they propose now to go to the Springfield convention with a Cook County candidate, but that they have no one in sight as yet. Because of his attitude toward the 16 to 1 issue, their selection of Judge Tuley followed by that of Worthington, who is also aga.nst the ratio idea, caused an outcry among the down State silverites, which is now heard in Chicago. The cry is that the Cook County men are scheming to overthrow the Chicago platform and defeat Mr. Bryan. The country politicians have had doubts for a long time about the devotion of these Chicago leaders to Bryan and the silver cause. Consequently the outlook presages trouble in the making of a State ticket.

TRAIN FOR MARQUETTE CLUB.

Arrangements Made for Trip to the Republican Convention at Philadelphia.

The Marquette club has completed arrangements for a special train on the Wabash road to the National convention at Philadelphia. It will include a dining and observation car. The plan is to leave Chicago on June 16, stop at Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and Atlantic City, and reach Philadelphia on June 19. The return trip will be by way of Washington and Detroit, stopping a day in each place.

GOVERNOR COMING THIS WEEK.

It Is Expected That He Will Compel Two Park Commissioners to Resign.

News reached Chicago last evening that Governor Tanner will be in the city tomorrow or Saturday and give his attention to Lincoln Park matters. It is expected that the Governor will force at least two members of the board to resign. It is understood that when here last he sent word to Commissioners Wickersham and Byron that their resignations were desired.

TICKET TIME LIMIT EXTENDED.

Persons Who Attend Kansas City Convention May Return as Late as September 30.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22.—An unusual concession to delegates and others who desire to attend the Democratic national convention was agreed on today by the committee recently appointed by the Western Passenger association. It had been previously decided for the convention a rate of one fare for the round trip, with a return limit until July 9. The committee today decided to extend the limit to Sept. 30.

CONDEMN ALASKA'S GOVERNOR.

Republican Territorial Convention Declares Its Disapproval of the Acts of Brady.

Seattle, Wash., May 22.—[Special.]—The Alaska Republican convention to elect delegates to the Republican National convention met at Juneau on May 15, when the following resolution condemning Governor Brady was passed:

Be it resolved by the Republicans of the District of Alaska, in convention assembled, That the further continuance in office of John G. Brady as Governor of Alaska is inimical to the interests of Alaska and contrary to the wishes of the Republican party, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States.

The convention indorsed President McKinley's administration, demanded that the Territorial form of government be extended to Alaska, declared for the removal of the capital from Sitka to Juneau, asked the government that a direct cable from Alaska to Puget Sound be laid, and demanded that lighthouses be erected in Alaskan waters forthwith.

Delegates elected to the Republican National convention were William Grant, John G. Price, John G. Heid, and R. J. Willis.

The political opposition to Governor Brady of Alaska had its beginning at Washington last winter when Delegate Price, as the representative of southeastern Alaska, appeared to urge greater recognition for the Territory. It is charged that Governor Brady did not work in harmony with Mr. Price and that laws for which the Governor asked were not in accord with the wishes of the people of southeastern Alaska.

POWERS GIVEN HIS LIBERTY.

Judge Holds Taylor Pardon Is Valid—Ex-Governor Will Remain in Indiana for a Time.

Barboursville, Ky., May 22.—John L. Powers, who was arrested in the southern part of the county last night, instituted habeas corpus proceedings before County Judge Wyatt today. The proceedings were hotly contested. Attorneys for Powers presented a pardon from Governor Taylor to John L. Powers. Judge Wyatt sustained the motion to release Powers on the grounds of the pardon being valid. Cheers went up from a large crowd of Powers' friends when the opinion was reached and many rushed to greet Powers. Powers says he has no statement to make just yet. He speaks kindly of his captors.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 22.—W. S. Taylor of Kentucky, who has taken refuge in this city, said today:

"If there is an indictment then I shall make a statement, in which I shall give my opinion of the entire situation. I went into the courts of Franklin County, and tried to find out if there was an indictment against me, but they would not tell me. Now I will await developments. I expect to remain here or go to some quiet resort in Indiana, and remain there until the national convention of the Republicans."

Charles E. Wilson, secretary to Governor Mount, said today:

"Before leaving for Fort Wayne last night Governor Mount authorized me to say that his action in declining to honor a requisition for the return of Charles Finley to Kentucky was based on his deliberate conviction, that, owing to the inflamed state of public opinion in that State, especially among the professional politicians, who are vehemently threatening vengeance, a tragedy would have swiftly followed with Finley the victim. He would have been hanged like a pig to the pole."

Ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky said today:

"It is an awful thing to be exiled from the place of my birth, from the State that honored me with its highest office, and from my wife and children. Yet I know, as you know, that my return to Kentucky would mean that I would be incarcerated, with no chance of bail, or, for that matter, exposed to assassins who have awaited an opportunity to wreak vengeance on me. I do not know what of the future. I cannot say that I will or will not be a candidate for Governor of Kentucky this fall. The party has insisted that I be nominated, but I fail to see how I could make a canvass, or, in the event of election, what good could come of it."

Frankfort, Ky., May 22.—The Kentucky authorities will not attempt to mandamus Governor Mount to honor the requisition of Governor Beckham for the arrest of Finley. The opinion prevails that the matter is wholly within the province of the Governor of each State and that no legal action can be maintained to enforce requisition.

Governor Beckham issued an order this morning dismissing the Democratic soldiers and they will leave for home tomorrow morning. Former Adjutant General Collier, Adjutant General Castleman, and Governor Beckham held a conference this morning relative to the formal transfer of the State guard and equipments to the Democratic administration.

NEW SENATOR IN LOUISIANA.

Caffery to Be Succeeded by Former Governor Foster—McEnery Is Re-elected.

Baton Rouge, La., May 22.—The Legislature today elected former Governor Murphy J. Foster to the United States Senate, and reelected Samuel Douglas McEnery, the incumbent junior Senator from this State. Senator McEnery is now serving a second term in the Senate, and his new term will begin in 1903. Senator Foster's term begins in 1901.

Senator Foster has been Governor of the State for eight years, only yesterday vacating that office. Senator Donelson Caffery, whom Senator Foster succeeds, and Senator Foster are cousins, although avowed political enemies.

During the campaign just closed Senator Caffery allied himself with the sugar planter Republicans, making speeches for that party all over the State, his son being that party's candidate for Governor.

WOODFORD FOR WORTHINGTON.

Democrats Indorse the Candidacy of the Peoria Man for Gubernatorial Nomination.

Eureka, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Woodford County today indorsed the Chicago platform of 1896 and expressed sympathy for the republics of south Africa. The candidacy of Judge Nicholas E. Worthington of Peoria for the Gubernatorial nomination was indorsed, and delegates to the Congressional convention were instructed for Charles M. Golden of Minonk for delegate to the national convention.

REPUBLICANS IN SIOUX FALLS.

Convention Today to Be Asked to Indorse the Candidacy of Bartlett Tripp.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 22.—This city tonight is full of Republicans who are here to attend the Republican State convention tomorrow afternoon. The attendance promises to be surprisingly large, inasmuch as all nominations are practically conceded. An attempt will be made to secure the convention's indorsement of the Vice Presidential candidacy of Bartlett Tripp. According to the slate Charles N. Herried of Eureka will be nominated for Governor by acclamation.

Congressional Nominations.

State.	Dist.	Party.	Nominee.
Tenn.	10	Dem.	M. R. Patterson
Fla.	2	Dem.	Robert W. Davis

CHICAGO KEEPS THE OFFICES.

Women's Baptist Home Mission Society Adopts Report of the Nominating Committee.

Detroit, Mich., May 22.—The Women's Baptist Home Mission society today adopted the report of the Nominating committee, reelecting the following officers:

President—Mrs. J. H. Crouse, Chicago.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss M. G. Burdette, Chicago.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. W. E. Wamsley, Chicago.
Treasurer—Mrs. A. H. Barber, Chicago.
Vice President-at-Large—Mrs. R. S. McArthur, New York.

Miss Burdette in her report stated that while the year began with a deficit of $5,000, and although the number of missionaries bearing the commission of the society exceeded by sixteen the number reported at the close of the previous year, the money contributed has sufficed to meet all obligations and leave a surplus of $1,005.

The number of auxiliary societies reported this year is 561 more than last year. Of these auxiliaries 232 are women's societies, 280 contributing girls' societies, 258 contributing children's societies.

The Attractiveness of the Country.

The freshness and brightness of the beginning of summer is now in evidence out and beyond the big cities. Nowhere is this freshness of the country more in evidence than on the Illinois Central's line between Chicago and Omaha. Send for an illustrated book describing the line, and for reservations and tickets call at city ticket office, I. C. R. R., 99 Adams street. Phone Central 2105. H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent.

TWO SHOT IN ST. LOUIS.

EMPLOYE OF THE TRANSIT COMPANY IS WOUNDED IN THE BACK.

Fired On from the Crowd While Walking Along the Street—No Reason Is Known for the Deed—But One Other Serious Disturbance Arises on Account of the Street Car Strike—List of Those Killed and Injured Since the Trouble Began.

St. Louis, Mo., May 22.—[Special.]—There were two casualties today due to the street car strike. B. E. Kilgore, an employé of the Transit company, was shot in the back by an unknown man, who was in a crowd, while walking on Armstrong avenue. There was absolutely no reason for the shooting, as Kilgore did not know the men and had no conversation with them.

At Jefferson and St. Louis avenues a man fired four shots at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the conductor of a passing car. Policeman Winkler of the Mounted District was struck in the ankle by one of the bullets. He is not seriously hurt. Michael Lahey was arrested, charged with the shooting.

Tonight at 8 o'clock a riot call was turned in from Seventh and O'Fallon streets. A wagon load of policemen were sent from the barracks at the old City Hall. When they arrived on the scene it was found that the track for half a block was piled high with iron girders and other heavy material. The officers dispersed the crowd.

The Transit company is making steady progress in opening its lines. Twenty-four were in operation today, and on nine of them the full complement of cars was running.

Both Claim Victory.

Both sides to the strike claim to be winning and say the other must yield in a short time. Employés of the company say it lacks men, notwithstanding its claims to the contrary, but it is increasing its force every day, and if present conditions continue must have its entire system working within a short time.

Meetings of the strikers' Executive and Grievance committees were held today, but no action of any kind was taken. It was announced that no proposals had been made to the company and none had been received from it. A mass-meeting of the strikers was held tonight in Concordia Hall. President Mahon of the Street Railway association and others made speeches.

Minnie Kruger, the 18-year-old girl who was slightly wounded yesterday, is said to be a niece of President Kruger of the Transvaal.

Casualties Up to Date.

Thus far three persons have been killed during the St. Louis street railway strike, all innocent spectators. The number of the injured will never be known. In the car sheds and power-houses hospitals have been established, and over seventy non-union employés are reported in the hands of the Transit company's surgeons. Many of the citizens and strikers injured were hurriedly taken away from the scenes of the riots and their names never were obtained for publication. So far the list of riot victims whose names have been published gives the following totals:

Killed—Bystanders, 3. Seriously shot—Spectators and strikers, 19; non-union employés, 4; policeman, 1.

Otherwise wounded—Spectators, 10; non-union men, 10; strikers, 4.

Killed—Spectators:
LEIBRICHT, FRANK.
PRETABOIRE, SAMUEL.
ZIKA, MARTIN.

Shot—Spectators:

Barker, R. L.	Jay, Julius.
Cate, James.	King, Thomas.
Coakley, John, policeman.	Kohring, Joseph.
Eichelman, F. H.	Kenna, John.
Flatley, John.	Kruger, Miss Minnie.
Galbreath, Herbert.	Mullins, Ben.
House, Harry.	Plosky, Julius.
Non-union men:	Trendley, Joseph.
Fickes, Guy.	Richardson, James F.
Mullen, Clarence E.	Smith, Earl.

TINPLATE WORKERS STRIKE.

Employes of Great Western Mill, Joliet, Ill., Try to Enforce Reinstatement of Delegate.

Joliet, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The Great Western tinplate mill was closed down at noon today as the result of a strike on the part of the employés. The trouble is over the refusal of Superintendent Jones to reinstate Robert Jones, President of the local union No. 26 of the Amalgamated association. Two weeks ago President Robert Jones was appointed to go to the Pittsburg convention of the association as the representative of the Joliet tinplate-workers. According to the statement of the men, on his return he found that his position was not waiting for him. Superintendent Jones was waited on by a committee of the men this morning and a demand was made for an immediate answer as to whether or not Robert Jones was to be reinstated. The Superintendent refused an answer and the men in three departments stopped work. Superintendent Jones then closed down the whole mill. Two hundred and fifty men are out of work.

BALTIMORE IS IN THE DARK.

Strike in Electric Lighting Plant and It Is Feared Street Cars May Be Tied Up.

Baltimore, Md., May 22.—[Special.]—The streets of this city are in darkness tonight and a tieup of the street railway system is feared as the result of a strike of the linemen, trimmers, and dynamo tenders employed by the United Electric Light and Power company. The United Railways company, which owns all the city and suburban lines, also owns the electric light company. There is no trouble among the railway employés, but should there be a break of the feed wires it is feared that no linemen can be found to repair them. The linemen and trimmers demand an advance of about 25 cents a day. The 1,400 arc lights in the streets are out of service and none of the 1,000 or more arc lights in the business houses was burning tonight.

RIOTING IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

Negro Hodcarriers and Police Have Encounter in Which a Number of Shots Are Fired.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22.—[Special.]—The lockout of the union workmen affiliated with the Building Trades council has reached a stage where violence is being used. The most serious trouble occurred at 11 o'clock at Seventeenth and Locust streets between negro hodcarriers and the police. Several shots were fired, a patrolman was struck with a club, and a negro was severely beaten by the police. Reserve policemen have been called in and men have been placed on duty by Chief Hayes at every new building where trouble is looked for. Only the hodcarriers have made any serious trouble thus far.

Engineers Abandon Farm Plan.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 22.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers today, after a thorough discussion of the question of building a home for disabled and aged engineers on the Meadow Lawn Farm at Mattoon, Ill., decided to abandon the project. The farm will likely be sold. The election of officers was today made the special business for Thursday.

Marshal Arrests a Striker.

Springfield, Ill., May 22.—Deputy United States Marshal Eaton tonight brought here and lodged in jail Patrick McSherry of Litchfield, a striker on the Big Four railroad, who is charged with violating Judge Allen's injunction restraining strikers from interfering with railroads. McSherry is accused of intimidating workers who have taken the places of strikers.

ENDS HER LIFE WITH A RAZOR.

Wife of Pennsylvania Major Seizes Implement While He Is Shaving and Kills Herself.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 22.—Mrs. Annie Chisom Gilmore, wife of Major J. C. Gilmore, Assistant Adjutant General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, committed suicide today at their home in Ridley Park, near this city, by cutting her throat. Major Gilmore had just finished shaving himself when his wife picked up the razor and with it ended her life.

NEEDLESS NOISE TO BE STOPPED.

(Continued from first page.)

unnecessary noises on their respective posts and see that they are suppressed. There is no reason why people should be continually annoyed.

"Complaints reach this office frequently that noises of every description are tolerated by officers. They seem to pay little or no attention to them.

"It is my earnest desire that commanding officers give this matter their serious consideration. Instruct your men to rigidly enforce the above ordinance."

Patients in Hospitals Suffer.

Dr. John A. Robison of the Presbyterian Hospital says street noises in the vicinity of the hospital frequently necessitate the closing of windows in summer time so that the patients will not suffer. Dr. Francis G. Arter has made a formal complaint to Chief Kipley of the noises in the neighborhood of the Home Sanitarium, 143 Garfield boulevard.

Officials of the County Hospital say the noise in the streets around the building is intolerable. Among those who have complained to Chief Kipley of noises are Edward E. Henry, 125 Eighty-eighth street; Thomas E. Foster, 71 North Western avenue; and Mary M. Marshall, 62 Bryant avenue.

Much Railroad Noise Can Be Stopped.

Speaking of the efforts he and some other railroad managers are making to put an end to the constant clanging of bells and blowing of whistles by railroad engineers within the city limits, General Manager Brown of the Burlington said that a lot of noise, even on tracks not yet elevated, could be stopped if the railroad managers felt inclined to look after it. He does not agree with Superintendent Hubbell of the Rock Island that the ringing of bells on elevated tracks is necessary to prevent runaways under the subways. The noise of the bells, he thought, was more apt to cause runaways than the noise from the trains overhead. The existing city ordinance, he says, which requires the ringing of bells at crossings does not apply to elevated tracks. The elevation of the tracks relieves the roads from all restrictive ordinances regarding the ringing of bells. The Illinois Central stopped the ringing of bells on its suburban lines years ago and has experienced no trouble. The St. Charles Air Line, since its elevation, has been free from the clanging of bells, much to the relief of the people along that line. No one has heard of horses running away under the State street, Wabash avenue, or Michigan boulevard viaducts on account of the noise of the trains overhead.

In Mr. Brown's opinion the best means to rectify the evil is for the City Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the ringing of bells or the blowing of whistles on elevated tracks except in cases of necessity.

GETS CONTROL OF THE LEHIGH.

Said That the Pennsylvania Road Has Practically Absorbed Another Line.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 22.—The Evening Telegraph today publishes the following: "Announcement is made today that the Pennsylvania railroad has secured practical control of the Lehigh Valley railroad by the purchase of 66,000 shares of stock, through outside parties, in the same manner that a controlling interest was obtained in the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Norfolk and Western. The figure given on the stock purchase is $32.50 a share.

"The New York Central is said to be the real power back of the movement, as under the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania the Pennsylvania railroad cannot absorb a competing or parallel road. Through the Pennsylvania, Schuylkill Valley, the Northern Central, the Sunbury and Hazelton branches and the Nanticoke branch, the Pennsylvania competes in Lehigh Valley territory.

"John P. Green, First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania railroad, said he had heard of the statement, but would not confirm it. President Cassatt could not be seen."

ORDERS TRACK BAR LICENSED.

Judge Dunne Issues a Writ of Mandamus Against Cicero Officers in Favor of Patrick McGrath.

Judge Dunne has issued a writ of mandamus directing the officials of the Town of Cicero to grant a license to Patrick McGrath to conduct a saloon at the grandstand at the Hawthorne racetrack. The petition set forth that McGrath had complied with the law governing the issuance of saloon licenses in the filing of his bond and the other formalities. Judge Dunne found that the law had been complied with and ordered the license issued.

PARADE OF MYSTIC SHRINERS.

Washington Burns Fire While the Red-Fezzed Visitors March Through the Streets.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—Tonight's parade of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was a striking spectacle. The main line of march was along Pennsylvania avenue, which was brilliant with improvised illuminations of burning fire. The shriners appeared in evening dress with their caps of red fez, and marched to the music of numerous bands. The government buildings were illuminated for the occasion.

DENIED BY BISHOP WHIPPLE.

Minnesota Divine Declares Father Sherman Did Not Tell Him of Porto Rican Affairs.

St. Paul, Minn., May 22.—[Special.]—In an article that will be published here tomorrow Bishop Whipple denies that he said Father Sherman and others had told him sad stories of the immorality of the priesthood in Porto Rico. He says that he never met Father Sherman and what he did say was that he had read a newspaper interview in which the allegation involved was attributed to Father Sherman.

ELECTION IN B'NAI B'RITH.

District Grand Lodge No. 2 Chooses Officers at Its Convention in St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., May 22.—The convention of District Grand Lodge No. 2 of the Order of B'nai B'rith ended this evening. Much important work has been accomplished. The following officers were elected: President, M. R. Sulzer, Madison, Ind.; First Vice President, Charles Goldsmith, Louisville, Ky.; Second Vice President, Alfred Muller, Denver, Colo.; Secretary, Victor Abraham, Cincinnati; Treasurer, Morris Bauer, Cincinnati. Denver was chosen as the next place of meeting.

TO CUT DOWN WHISKY OUTPUT.

Distillers Meet at Cincinnati and Agree to Reduce Production of Spirits.

Cincinnati, O., May 22.—At a meeting here today at which all the spirits distillers of the country were present or represented it was agreed to cut down production for the present. It is intimated that the output will be reduced from 38,000 bushels to 30,000 bushels.

Elect Chicago Students.

New Haven, Conn., May 22.—[Special.]—At the annual elections of members of the junior fraternities of Yale University tonight the following students from Chicago were chosen: Alpha Delta Phi, George B. Carpenter; Phi Upsilon, Norman Mason.

Wisconsin Man for Copenhagen.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—John C. Freeman of Wisconsin was nominated today to be Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark.

TEASE, TEASE.

We have all had experience with this kind of tease.

Do not want any more of it.

It makes life a burden.

We are glad to be rid of it at any price. Chase & Sanborn's Teas, on the contrary, make life a joy, and yet are sold at a price that is within the reach of all.

Whoever once uses Chase & Sanborn's package teas experiment no further.

The name of this reliable firm that has gained its reputation by giving to the public the best that money could buy, is a sufficient guarantee of the excellent quality of their package teas.

Because they are properly

CREED REVISION BRINGS DEBATE.

Faith Problem, McGiffert Case, and Home Missions Engage Assembly.

COMMITTEE ASKS ACTION.

Recommended That the Matter Be Referred to a Special Board.

OVERTURES DO NOT CONSIST.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

St. Louis, Mo., May 22.—[Special.]—The Presbyterian General Assembly considered today the question of revision of the Westminster confession of faith, the preparation of a new creed, the McGiffert heresy case, the trouble of Dr. Patterson with the Synod of New York, the question of a permanent clerk for the body, and the work of the Board of Home Missions.

Any one of these subjects would be considered an important one; taken together they make this a memorable day in the history of the present assembly. The question of the creeds, the Patterson case, the Birch appeal, the McGiffert case, and the permanent clerkship were too great questions to be settled in a single day, and all went over, the Home board report alone being settled.

There are two reports on the confession, one recommending that a committee be appointed to consider the case and that the presbyteries be asked to tell the committee what they want. The other report dismisses the whole subject.

Before the McGiffert case was reached the Rev. Dr. George W. F. Birch, the prosecutor of Dr. McGiffert, and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, who appears from the presbytery which dismissed the charges against Dr. McGiffert, each had fifteen minutes before the Judicial committee. The appeal had been distributed to the members, and Dr. Birch asked that it be entertained by the assembly. Dr. Alexander opposed that view, asking that the case be dropped.

The committee was in favor of recommending that as Dr. McGiffert had withdrawn from the Presbyterian ministry Dr. Birch should be requested to withdraw his appeal, but this did not satisfy Dr. Birch, who insisted that while he did not want to prosecute the case the assembly should entertain the appeal, since the papers were in order, and that then he would not insist on prosecuting the case farther.

Some Advice for Dr. Birch.

The Rev. Dr. William McKibbin, the chairman of the Judicial committee, presented the following report regarding the appeal of Dr. Birch:

Your committee finds said appeal regular. But inasmuch as the case raises difficult technical questions as to procedure, because through the course that has been taken the situation created is unique and should not become a precedent, and also inasmuch as the Rev. Dr. A. C. McGiffert has withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, Without entering upon the constitutional questions involved and without any prejudice whatever to the appellant, while entertaining the appeal as regular this General Assembly deems it best, considering the peace and prosperity of the church, that the appellant be given leave to withdraw his appeal.

Dr. McKibbin added a word in praise of the spirit of Dr. Birch, by whose considerateness the committee was able to make this report. The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried unanimously and the McGiffert case which had disturbed the peace of the church for three years was apparently at an end. But only apparently, for hardly had the applause died away before Dr. Birch requested permission to speak, and the floor was accorded to him. To the surprise of everybody, most of all to Dr. McKibbin, the presbyter from New York slowly and deliberately maintained his right to have the appeal presented to a judicial commission, which should report it to the assembly. For a moment no one knew what to say, and in the uncertainty that existed as to whether the McGiffert case was really ended, Dr. Birch left the floor, apparently unwilling to avail himself of the opportunity which the body had given him to withdraw the appeal.

In an interview after the adjournment Dr. Birch said that he objected to the words "the appellant be given leave to withdraw his appeal." What he wished the committee to say was "the appellant would not prosecute the case." Dr. McKibbin is a warm friend of Dr. Birch and he tried to show him that the resolution just adopted upheld his action and that it would be wise to let the matter drop. The general impression is that Dr. Birch will yet yield to his friend from Ohio, as the assembly is in no temper to be trifled with, and it may reconsider its action in entertaining the appeal, thus defeating the purpose for which Dr. Birch has come to St. Louis.

Present Trial Methods Favored.

The overture from the presbytery of New Brunswick, asking the assembly to have a plan prepared by which heresy trials should be simplified and shortened was reported adversely by the standing Committee on Church Polity this morning and the assembly approved its report, apparently preferring the present system to any other.

The same committee presented a report on nine overtures relating to the revision of chapter XIII. of the book of discipline on the subject of judicial commissions, and the following answer was given:

It is the judgment of the committee that there is a demand for a revision of the chapter on judicial commissions and that it ought to be reconsidered. At the same time it is impracticable for any committee during the time for which this assembly will be in session to prepare with sufficient care a revision which would be likely to command the approval of the presbyteries and fully to meet the necessities of the case.

It is therefore recommended that a special committee of the Rev. Dr. Willard M. Rice, stated clerk of the presbytery of Philadelphia, chairman; the Rev. Dr. E. P. Dittinger, stated clerk of the presbytery of Washington City; and the Rev. Dr. George W. F. Birch, stated clerk of the presbytery of New York; and Ruling Elders Judge William L. Lanning of Trenton, N. J., and A. T. Gray of Pittsburg be appointed by this assembly to prepare a revision of chapter XIII. of the book of discipline.

It is further recommended that this committee shall publish not later than March 1, 1901, the results of their labors and that presbyteries and synods be invited to send to the chairman of this committee any suggestions which they deem valuable not later than Nov. 1 of this current year.

Creed Matter Comes Up.

The revision discussion was precipitated by a report from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, which reported through its subcommittee, of which Dr. H. Johnson of McCormick Theological Seminary is chairman. Dr. Johnson said the committee had considered thirty-seven overtures on the general subject of a change of creedal statement. Of these one asked for revision without the appointment of the reformed system in the Westminster confession, one asked for revision and a brief summary of faith, six asked for a revision or a shorter creed, one asks for a declaratory statement or a new short creed; nineteen desire a shorter creed. These nineteen, however, do not agree in their demands. One wishes a new creed as an alternative, three desire it as supplementary, while seven ask it as a summary of Presbyterian doctrines, but do not indicate its relation to the present confession, while eight of the nineteen desire the new creed as a basis of subscription or a substitute for the present confession. Nine recommend presbyteries overture the presbytery to appoint a committee to consider and report to the next assembly what further action, if any, should be taken.

Some Action Called For.

The report concluded with this statement: The committee deems these overtures of such scope and number as to justify some action on the part of the assembly. But the overtures are of such variety and suggest so many paths of reform that they hardly furnish sufficient data for a distinct trial of any one of the plans by the assembly at once either upon the revision of our present creed, or upon the construction of a new creed, or upon the preparation of a supplemented creed, or of an explanatory statement, would be to commit ourselves to undertaking some one of the proposed methods of creedal change without sufficient knowledge of the mind of the church to warrant reasonable expectation of approval.

On the other hand, to decline all action would be to ignore a condition that seems to demand attention, and which involves a wide misrepresentation, and, therefore, misapprehension of our doctrinal position.

We therefore recommend:

First—That a committee of fifteen, eight ministers and seven elders, be now appointed by the Moderator to consider the whole matter of a restatement of the doctrines most surely believed among us and which are substantially embodied in our confession of faith.

Second—That this committee be enjoined diligently to pursue their inquiries, seeking light and knowledge from every available source, and to report to the next assembly what specific action, if any, should be taken by the church.

Third—That to further the work of the committee the presbyteries be, and are hereby, requested by the assembly to take action on this subject at their approaching meetings, and through the assembly's stated clerk to report said action to the committee, whether suggesting revisional, supplemental, or substitutional changes, or no change at all.

Question Brings Discussion.

Dr. Robert F. Sample of New York was the first speaker in behalf of the report presented by Dr. Johnson. He favored the appointment of a committee to consider the question and report next year, but as a member of the Presbytery of New York he expressed his regret that another period of discussion should be begun. The troublous times in the past in that body he hoped never would be repeated.

"There is a better day dawning in that presbytery," he said. "The pencilling of light has appeared in the clouds, telling of its advent. At the same time, I am satisfied that there is a demand for some form of modification of the creedal statement. Let those who want a new creed for congregational uses, I trust, say so."

The Rev. Dr. Reaser of St. Charles, Mo., gained the floor to ask the Moderator if the merits of revision were to be entered into in the discussions which should follow, and Dr. Dickey replied that he would refer the assembly to the question of reference alone and prevent the discussion of the merits of revision.

Dr. J. M. Worrall, another strict conservative, formerly of New York, but now of Danville, Ky., spoke as a member of the Committee on Bills and Overtures in favor of the Revision committee. He said that its purpose was to hear what the church had to say. It was not a committee to prepare an overture, but simply to gather information.

Gavel Suppresses Oratory.

The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Cameron of Princeton, N. J., was the third speaker in favor of the committee. He said that he would like to have the third chapter of the confession revised. "Whack!" went the gavel, and the speaker turned around to see if an accident had happened to the Moderator.

"In regard to elect infants——" began Dr. Campbell, but two sharp gavel strokes prevented any further references to them, the Moderator in the meantime expressing the hope that all members would keep off the merits of the question and adhere to the question of reference.

Dr. Cameron made a third effort: "There are two great systems of theology, the Arminian and the Calvinistic——"

This was too much for Dr. Dickey, and he said:

"My brother, your statement is broader than the offer of salvation."

"Introduce the brother," shouted a commissioner. "Tell us who he is."

Dr. Dickey replied: "This is Professor Cameron of Princeton University. Not to know him is to argue yourself unknown."

In the laugh that followed Dr. Cameron took away his third chapter, his elect infants, and his two systems of theology. At this point the assembly was ready to take a vote and appoint the committee desired without further discussion.

"Mr. Moderator," and all eyes were turned towards the burly form of Dr. George F. Pentecost of Yonkers, N. Y. "I do not intend to discuss the merits of the question, but the merits of the report. If we were to take any action today on this question, I can think of none better than that proposed by Dr. Johnson, but I am here to plead for no action. The dignity of the church demands that we shall do nothing now.

"Two years ago we spent an entire day glorifying the Westminster creed and all that had grown out of it. To come here now and send down the proposed resolutions to the presbyteries is, to say the least, undignified.

"The committee reports thirty-seven overtures asking for some creedal change. If they all agreed, they do not represent sufficient unrest in the church to warrant the action proposed.

"As a soldier, and one who has been on the firing line, I know something about panics. The present state of mind in the Presbyterian Church is panicky. The panic will pass. I have been in a typhoon, and for a time everything seemed dangerous, but the typhoon was only a part of the atmosphere of the sea, and we sailed through it, and made our harbor. An ex-Presbyterian minister with passionate eloquence or eloquent passion attacks the confession, and backs out of the church. A Presbyterian pastor, widely known for his interest in municipal politics, also gets hysterics. I plead that this assembly will stay its hand and its voice and take no action today."

Urges No Action.

After two or three more addresses the Rev. John Graham of Philadelphia offered a substitute for the recommendations of the Johnson committee, providing that no action be taken.

Professor Craig of Chicago followed Mr. Graham, favoring the substitute, urging the representatives of the presbyteries asking for creedal changes not to press their demands, since there were 105 presbyteries that had taken no action in the matter.

In reply to this statement Dr. Paul F. Stutphen of Cleveland said that ten years ago two-thirds of the presbyteries expressed their desire for a revision of the confession of faith.

The debate will be resumed tomorrow afternoon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. E. & W.

The new fold collar.

SCENE FROM OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY, WHICH OPENS TOMORROW.

After the ascension.

Every ten years the peasants of the little Village of Oberammergau, Austria, are in the habit of representing the death and passion of Christ. The play brings from every part of Europe an immense crowd of tourists, all of whom listen with breathless interest to a representation which has about it an air of realism that at some moments becomes indescribably terrible. The passion play of 1900 will have its first performance tomorrow.

Oberammergau is in the Bavarian Tyrol. Tourists are told that in the year 1633 the village was desolated with pestilence, caused by the wars of Gustavus Adolphus. The plague was staid after the people had recorded a solemn vow to perform this passion play once every ten years forever.

Passion plays abounded in the church of the middle ages throughout Europe, but although there are other survivals besides that of Oberammergau, that representation alone has excited universal curiosity throughout the world.

Hundreds of tourists have already arrived in the village to witness the performance. For the most part the tourist is lodged in the houses of the peasantry and during his stay finds himself face to face, now as host, now as waiter or servant, with the very people who he has or will see representing in the most solemn fashion some of the historical figures of the New Testament.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS

Hearts Are Trumps.

A melodrama in four acts by Cecil Raleigh. Presented at McVicker's Theater.

THE CAST.

Lady Winifred Crosby	Amelia Bingham
Dora Woodberry	May Buckley
Countess of Fairfield	Marcia Treadwell
Lady Dovedale	Marian Gardiner
Mrs. Darville	Eleanor Morrell
Miss Maude St. Trevor	Jessie Busley
The Earl of Burford	Edwin Arden
Rev. John Thorold	Wallace Erskine
Basil Gillespie	S. Miller Kent
Leopold Kolditz	E. M. Holland
Michael Wain	Sidney Herbert
Mr. Arthur Dyson	Cecil de Mille

"Hearts Are Trumps" is a lusty thriller and it is sure to attract that portion of the populace which cares for its class. It is even somewhat of an improvement on the class, marshaling more nerve-wearing sensations than "Sporting Life," and telling a more moving tale than "The Great Ruby," besides containing a novelty which is like to help out in the making of future melodramas.

A cinematograph machine helped make the two most entertaining episodes of the play, which in brief is a strongly constructed machine, built on an old and well tried model, but finished off in a strictly up-to-date fashion. Save for the much heralded avalanche, which doesn't amount to much—at least it didn't last night—nothing about the piece is disappointing, provided one goes to see it in proper frame of mind.

The story is much involved, but in the main coherent. The only thing it defies is nature, and in Drury Lane melodramas that is something not taken into account. In that the chief love interest is between a mother and daughter it is possible to say that romance is a little at fault, but then a cad turns hero at the last and dies to save the girl, confessing at the same time earnest love for her, so the charge is nearly canceled. Of course, also, there is the faultless lover, and it happens that he participates in the life-saving, but he is a figurehead just the same.

The heroine is Dora Woodberry, and, unknown to herself, she is the daughter of the woman who poses as her guardian, Lady Winifred Crosby. When events begin to happen Lady Crosby, who has lived gayly but not scandalously, discovers that she has borrowed until not much of her patrimony is left. She secures a final loan from the proverbial Jewish money loaner—in this instance his name is Kolditz—on his offer to accept a heavy insurance on Dora's life as security.

This transaction takes place in the first scene of the first act, and about the same time a bearded, stern-faced old man makes his appearance. His name is Michael Wain, and in truth he is brother to the man who once was Lady Crosby's husband, and who was Dora's father, but this he does not say. He has come from Australia to wreak vengeance on Lady Crosby because he believes she sent his brother to death. Of the marriage and of Dora's identity he is kept in ignorance until the last act, and until then he does not know that Lady Crosby's father parted the youthful lovers, and kept the marriage a secret—all this despite the fact that he went to Australia with his brother and nursed him on his deathbed. But a melodrama has to have some excuse for a complicated intrigue. Therefore he arrives to avenge. He buys up the mortgages and is ready for action. He meets Lady Crosby while she is in the money loaner's office, and she invites him to spend a few days at her home, Oakdene.

In order to study his victim at close range he goes. He intends to restrain himself, but the sight of a game of baccarat offends his puritanism and he creates a curtain scene by claiming the house as his own and by ordering Lady Winifred to pack and depart.

Now that Lady Winifred and her ward are poor, this is the moment for the villainous and wealthy suitor to make his appearance. In the person of the Earl of Burford he comes. He does not go to the guardian, but makes his suit directly to Dora, and is most properly repulsed. Whereupon he, too, becomes a seeker after vengeance, and to that end requires a scapegoat artist, Basil Gillespie, whom he has in his power, to paint Dora's head to a nude figure.

In the studio of Gillespie he, however, is trapped by a foe of his own, Maude St. Trevor of the "music 'alls," on whom he once showered attention. Maude wants him to settle for ancient diversion, but when he demurs she pats him on the cheek and tells him she will bother him no more if he will only dance with her another time. He has only dance with her another time. He has come to the studio to be painted in his peer's robes, and with them on he accepts her invitation and goes through some lively evolutions, unaware that a moving picture machine is making a record of his capers. The significance is for afterwards.

For the present he has his scurvy victory, hanging the picture in the Royal Academy, bringing shame to the girl and her mother, the latter tearing the offending canvas down and announcing her right as mother as excuse for the deed. This ends the second act.

In the third act everything centers around the Frivolity Music Hall. Dora goes there to thank Maude St. Trevor for kindness in having purchased a picture from her, and from her position behind the scenes she sees the discomfiture of Lord Burford by the display of the moving picture. The audience at the same time has the delight of seeing a real cinematograph throw on a screen the dance it saw in the preceding act. After this Dora is induced to go on the stage and sing a song—she wants to help her impoverished mother—and everything goes nicely until she sees her mother in a box, and her mother sees her. The incident supplies another melodramatic necessity, two audiences facing each other, a theater with its audience is a part of the stage arrangement of the scene.

Up to this time Kolditz has appeared only spasmodically, but he is the motive force of the last act, hiring a woman, Mrs. Darville, to lure Dora to Switzerland. Dora, who thinks again she is "helping mother," runs away, and when she has gone the story straightens out, Michael Wain learning the wrong he has done. Gillespie, the artist, meantime learns that Kolditz plots the death of Dora, and in newly awakened manhood he lays the scheme bare. Along with the lay figure lover, the Rev. Mr. Thorold, he follows the Jew and the girl into the Swiss mountains. He arrives in time to cast himself over a precipice that the girl might not be dragged after him. Thorold swings across a chasm and saves the girl, and an avalanche kills Kolditz.

The company is admirable. E. M. Holland appears to more advantage as an outright villain in English melodrama than as a senile intriguer in French farce. Amelia Bingham brings to the rôle of Lady Winifred all the motion required and a deftness which almost makes the character one of sympathy. Edwin Arden puts into the Earl of Burford an earnestness which would redeem a more thankless part; Sidney Herbert does full duty to Michael Wain; May Buckley is sweet and sincere as the heroine, Dora. The hit of the piece, however, is likely to rest continuously to the credit of Miss Jessie Busley, whose Maude St. Trevor combines a comic cockney accent and a head of red hair with mirth provoking sauciness.

CONCERT BY MANDOLIN CLUB.

Chicago Organization, Led by Sig. Salvatore Tomaso, Gives Its Fifth Annual Entertainment.

The Chicago Mandolin club gave its fifth annual concert at Central Music Hall last evening, under the direction of Sig. Salvatore Tomaso. Miss Sara Jane Mathews, soprano; Miss Jennie M. Durkee, guitarist, and Sig. Tomaso were the soloists. The program was as follows:

March—Folies-Bergere	Lincke
Chicago Mandolin club.	
Grand Valse Caprice	Foden
Miss Jennie M. Durkee.	
a. Evening Star	Wagner
b. Serenade	Tomaso
Chicago Mandolin club.	
a. Spring Song	Gaynor
b. The Swallows	Cowen
Miss Sara Jane Mathews.	
First Violin Waltzes	Witt
Chicago Mandolin club.	
Bolero	Cristofaro
Sig. Salvatore Tomaso.	
a. Intermezzo	Mascagni
b. Shepherd's Dance	German
Chicago Mandolin club.	
a. Fairy Lullaby	Beach
b. Without Thee	D'Hardelot
Miss Sara Jane Mathews.	
Senegambian Patrol	Rosey
Chicago Mandolin club.	

The accompaniments were played by Miss Bessie B. Hughes.

FAVOR PASTOR BARTON'S PLAN.

Congregational Association Members in State Meeting Applaud Suggestion to Reorganize Church Societies.

Before the annual convention of the Illinois General Congregational association, in session at the Second Congregational Church in Oak Park, yesterday morning the Rev. W. E. Barton advocated a reorganization of the missionary and other societies affiliated with the church. His address on the subject was warmly applauded, and a special committee was chosen to consider the plan he suggested, and report to the association.

The address by Mr. Barton, who is pastor of the First Congregational Church in Oak Park, was on "The Need of Closer Affiliation Between Our Missionary Societies and the Churches." He said, in part:

"The Congregationalism of today is a more compact and definite body than that of yesterday. Our benevolent societies also have changed; some that were originally local are national; some that were interdenominational are Congregational. None remains exactly as it was organized. Our societies are not uniform in organization. Their methods are not perfectly aligned. There is overlapping of spheres of influence.

"We need not the elimination of any society with its vested rights, but a denominational trust, with a single superintendent for all our work in one district; a consolidation of anniversary meetings; all life members made honorary, and all delegates of churches to have equal privileges in our societies. The societies are conservative, not stubborn. They are ably managed. It is a question of greater efficiency, but with it must come an increase of interest in the broader work of all the societies as a unit. The time has come for federated action."

During the afternoon the Rev. F. A. Noble, who was elected Moderator in the morning, stated that ill health would make it impossible for him to accept the honor. The Rev. C. A. Moore of Kewanee, who had been elected Assistant Moderator, was then selected to fill the vacancy, and was succeeded as Assistant Moderator by the selection of the Rev. James W. Fifield.

The church was crowded in the evening, when the Rev. Clarence A. Vincent of Galesburg preached the annual association sermon from the text: "But when the fullness of time was come, God sent forth his son to redeem them that were under the law." He said, in part:

"As the universe reveals the unity of wisdom, so does history reveal the purpose of God's works. What is the fullness of time for the church of today? It is for the evangelization of the world. God summons the church to capture the cities, the country communities, and foreign countries. It is the fullness of time for the redemption of society from its worst evils. God calls the church to make the industrial, the political, and the moral kingdoms of this world Christian. It is the fullness of time for the consecration of wealth to the evangelization of men and the redemption of society."

The sessions will be resumed at 9 a. m. today.

The Illinois Woman's Home Missionary society will hold its business session this morning, and will have charge of the general association program this afternoon.

Ask Police to Find Bert Havens.

Oak Park police have been requested to find Bert Havens, an employé of Nissen Bros., North Oak Park avenue. Havens has been missing since Monday morning, and his wife and family are alarmed at his unexplainable absence.

STEAL $250,000 OF STOCK

THIEVES TAKE CORNING STEEL COMPANY'S ENTIRE ISSUE.

They Break Into Office of R. G. Sykes, Its Former President, 938 Monadnock Building, Effect an Entrance Into the Vault, and Make Way with the Paper—Organization Is Dissolved and the Certificates Therefore Are Without Value.

Thieves stole $250,000 of the stock of the Corning Steel company from the office of its former President, R. G. Sykes, 938 Monadnock Building, some time between 9:30 o'clock Sunday morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. As the company was dissolved on May 15, and the stock, therefore, is of no value, Mr. Sykes is not worried by the loss. In fact, if the thieves had confined their stealing to the stock and had overlooked a fine revolver and fifty good cigars which were locked in his desk, Mr. Sykes probably would look on the theft as something of a joke.

The thieves broke open the desk with a jimmy, as they did the door, and in their search for plunder they overturned things generally. The vault door was not locked securely, as is usually the case, and little difficulty was experienced by the thieves in effecting an entrance. The stock, which was in a box, represented the entire issue of the company. It was stamped and had such an appearance of value that the thieves evidently were of the opinion it was a rich find.

Mr. Sykes' office was not the only one visited. The thieves also entered the office of the Monadnock Stenographic and Typewriting company, Room 934, the first office north of Mr. Sykes', and secured $25 in money and other valuables from the several occupants. W. S. Palm was the heaviest loser, between $15 and $20 in money and other property belonging to him being taken.

Attempts evidently were made to enter other offices on this floor, as shown by the jimmy marks on the doors, but they were unsuccessful. The office of the American Electrician, a trade journal, on the fifteenth floor, was entered and a large number of stamps taken.

There is no clew to the thieves. It is the general opinion that they were professionals, but some of the building employés believe the stealing might have been the work of some of the occupants of the building. Four watchmen were on duty during the time the several offices were entered, but none of them recall seeing any suspicious persons enter the building. Several thefts have occurred in the building within the last year.

A few months ago a thief was captured by a unique method while working at a desk in the office of the Chicago Junction railway company in Room 625. An alarm clock had been placed in the desk in such a way that it would ring when the desk was opened. Two detectives secreted themselves in an adjoining room, and when the bell began to ring they rushed in and captured a colored janitor, who had committed the thefts.

Aged Man Dies of Asphyxiation.

Isaac Woolverton, 87 years old, was found dead in bed yesterday at the house of his son, David Woolverton, 1149 Washington boulevard. The room was filled with illuminating gas. The Coroner's office was notified and Deputy Coroner Williams conducted an inquest, a verdict of accidental death by asphyxiation being rendered. Isaac Woolverton was a retired farmer and had made his home with his son, while he connected with the Elgin Creamery company. It is thought that after turning off the gas on retiring Monday night he accidentally turned it on again.

Fined for Beating Her Husband.

Mrs. Margaret Dillon was fined the costs by Justice Prindiville yesterday for beating her husband. Her defense was that he took the plumes from her new hat and used them for the tail of a kite for their son. When she saw the ruined hat she took her husband into the yard in the rear of their home, at Twenty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue, and beat him.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

GOOD LAKE VIEW. GOOD CHICAGO AVE. GOOD 14th ST. GOOD HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth street, and also the Stock Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock Yards.]

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., May 22.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

Illinois and Indiana—Partly cloudy Wednesday, probably showers, Thursday fair and warm, winds mostly fresh southerly.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy Wednesday, Thursday probably showers, variable winds, mostly fresh southerly.

Upper Michigan—Showers Wednesday and probably Thursday, variable winds.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy Wednesday, Thursday probably showers, winds mostly fresh southerly.

Iowa—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday, warmer Wednesday in western and central portions, variable winds, mostly southerly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	Weather.
Time taken: May 22, 8 p. m.						
Abilene	29.90	70	72	S.E.	....	Clear
Albany	29.90	66	70	W.	Tr.	Clear
Alpena	29.92	62	72	N.	....	Clo'dy
Atlanta	29.96	72	82	S.E.	....	Clear
Amarillo	29.82	72	72	W.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.42	52	60	S.	.76	Fair
Bismarck	29.66	52	62	S.W.	.08	Clo'dy
Buffalo	30.00	50	54	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Boston	29.84	56	72	N.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.72	74	80	W.	.40	Clo'dy
Chicago	30.02	74	80	W.	....	Clear
Charlotte	30.02	74	80	W.	....	Fair
Cheyenne	29.82	52	72	S.E.	....	Fair
Calgary	29.96	48	70	S.E.	....	Fair
Cincinnati	30.00	74	78	S.E.	....	Fair
Cleveland	30.02	68	74	Calm	....	Clear
Concordia	29.90	82	86	S.	....	Fair
Davenport	29.92	72	76	S.	....	Clear
Denver	29.92	62	76	S.	Tr.	Clear
Des Moines	29.94	64	70	N.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Detroit	29.98	68	76	S.	....	Fair
Dodge City	29.86	72	80	S.E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.94	70	70	E.	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	29.82	62	68	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.78	62	76	W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.60	44	58	N.	.56	Rain
Galveston	29.84	74	76	S.	.28	Clear
Grand Haven	29.94	66	72	W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	29.94	68	80	N.	....	Clo'dy
Havre	29.72	64	66	S.W.	.02	Rain
Helena	29.90	50	62	S.	.06	Clear
Huron	29.68	78	82	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Indianapolis	29.98	74	78	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.00	74	80	S.	....	Clo'dy
Kansas City	29.94	68	70	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Lander	29.74	68	72	N.W.	....	Fair
Little Rock	29.82	72	78	S.W.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.82	72	78	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.92	64	76	S.	.04	Rain
Memphis	29.92	74	80	Calm	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.72	50	62	N.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.56	70	82	S.	.08	Clo'dy
Montgomery	29.94	74	80	W.	....	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.84	56	70	N.E.	.10	Clear
Nashville	29.94	80	84	S.	....	Fair
New Orleans	29.94	74	78	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
New York City	29.92	70	74	N.W.	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.06	68	78	S.E.	....	Fair
North Platte	29.76	66	74	S.	....	Fair
Oklahoma	29.88	66	68	S.	.08	Fair
Omaha	29.88	66	70	S.	....	Clo'dy
Oswego	29.90	58	66	N.W.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.90	70	72	N.W.	.84	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.02	72	78	S.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	30.00	74	78	W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.00	74	78	W.	....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.78	74	76	S.E.	....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	29.46	48	58	S.	.11	Fair
Rapid City	29.60	72	80	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
San Francisco	29.90	56	64	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.92	72	78	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
St. Paul	29.82	74	78	S.	....	Fair
Salt Lake City	29.82	66	72	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	29.92	62	78	S.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	29.94	74	78	S.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	78	70	N.W.	.14	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	29.96	74	80	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Washington	30.00	68	78	S.W.	....	Clear
White River	29.88	60	78	W.	Tr.	Fair
Williston	29.62	72	78	S.W.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.60	78	88	S.E.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Managase, optician, 88 E. Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 66 degrees; 9 a. m., 68; 10 a. m., 70; 11 a. m., 72; 12 m., 73; 1 p. m., 76; 2 p. m., 76; 3 p. m., 72. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.55; 6 p. m., 29.44.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Reis, Emil, 40; 108 S. Lake-st., May 21.
Betz, Frank, 50; Cook Co. Hosp., May 19.
Blume, Anna R., 58; 5629 Prairie-av., May 22.
Bower, Mary Ann, 80; 12112 Parnell-av., May 22.
Brinkman, Henry, 58; 12 Washburn-av., May 21.
Cotterolf, Mary, 46; 1718 N. Clark-st., May 21.
Crossitt, Thomas H., 22; 200 Jackson-blvd., May 21.
Danecka, Rosalia, 24; 1119 N. Leavitt-st., May 21.
Delaney, Daniel, 25; 704 Wolcott-av., May 21.
Diesmann, Phillip, 81; 557 Wieland-st., May 21.
Edelist, Robert George B., 32; 4550 Evans-av., May 21.
Ehramantz, Helen A., 21; 6020 Jefferson-av., May 19.
Halloran, Margaret, 65; 3733 Rhodes-av., May 22.
Heath, Mary, 74; 108 Superior-st., May 20.
Johnson, Carrie, 37; 49 Cherry-av., May 20.
Johnson, Emil, 35; 466 W. Superior-st., May 20.
Johnson, Lise, 25; 115 W. Huron-st., May 20.
Kinney, Alice A., 33; 2221 Calumet-av., May 21.
Kramer, Jacob, 59; 2241 24th-pl., May 21.
Lane, Lora F., 20; 1610 Kenmore-av., May 19.
Langland, Peter, 30; 108 Clark-st., May 21.
Likely, James E., 48; 1810 Peoria-st., May 21.
Lowe, Mary, 74; 1580 N. Leavitt-st., May 20.
Mahoney, James, 60; 5028 La Salle-st., May 19.
Marshall, Nellie R., 40; 6550 Minerva-av., May 20.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Moore, Wm. W., 62; 408 Sheffield-av., May 22.
Morrison, Sophia, 34; 90 Division-st., May 20.
Mullen, Elizabeth, 63; 114 21st-st., May 21.
Olsen, Fritzye, 12; 5 Crosby-st., May 22.
Parente, David, 17; 139 Ewing-st., May 21.
Pehrson, Andrew, 64; 6452 Rhodes-av., May 22.
Reiker, Walter, 5; 182 N. Western-av., May 21.
Rosenthal, Mary, 36; 2060 Superior-av., May 20.
Schickel, Nicholas Jr., 28; 741 W. 45th-st., May 19.
Schramm, Emma, 21; 69 Waller-st., May 21.
Schultz, Mary, 36; 317 Lake-st., May 20.
Shaver, Robert, 40; 62 Racine-av., May 20.
Shires, Elmore, 12; 7010 Michigan-av., May 21.
Scouten, Magdalena, 36; 304 W. 20th-st., May 21.
Stafford, Julia A., 29; 3229 Paulina-st., May 21.
Staller, Nicholas, 67; 128 24th-pl., May 20.
Stanek, Agnes, 30; 402 Fairfield-av., May 21.
Thilk, William, 32; 650 Osgood-st., May 20.
Vondrasek, Vaslava, 80; 378 W. 20th-pl., May 20.
Walsh, Margaret, 36; 38 W. Polk-st., May 19.
Warner, M. M., 56; 107 S. Sangamon-st., May 19.
Wolverton, Isaac, 87; 1149 Washington-blvd., May 21.
Woodward, Fosbrook, 78; 5127 Wabash-av., May 21.

DEATHS.

GREENBURG—Emanuel Greenburg, aged 55 years, beloved husband of Pauline Greenburg, father of George G. Greenburg, Mrs. C. F. Deneen, Mrs. J. A. Manders, Mrs. R. W. Cohen, brother of Mrs. L. Diesenhaus, Mrs. Esther Nathan, Mrs. S. H. Myers, and Abraham and Simon Greenburg. Member of Washington Lodge No. 32, K. of P., and Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 49, I. O. F. S. of I. Funeral from his late residence, 216 Sacramento-av., Friday, May 25, at 11 a. m. to Waldheim.

HAMMOND—May 21, Fred W. Hammond, beloved husband of Augusta Hammond (nee Vaubeck). Aged 42 years. Funeral from late residence, 1476 Newport-av., Thursday, May 24, at 2:30 p. m. Alpena (Mich.) papers please copy.

LEAHY—Monday, May 21, Leo Leahy, aged 21 years, at his home, 3431 Wabash-av. Burial private.

PHILLIPS—May 22, at his residence, 420 Claremont-av., Gardner N. Phillips, aged 80 years and 7 months. Funeral from late residence on Thursday, May 24, at 1:30 p. m. by carriages to Graceland. Omaha (Neb.) and Benton Harbor (Mich.) papers please copy.

REILLY—May 22, 1900, Francis Reilly. Funeral 8 a. m. Thursday, May 24, from 1420 Congress, thence by Chicago, R. I. and Pacific R. R. to Seneca, Ill. Burial in family burying ground in Norman Township.

STAHL—May 18, 1900, William Flemming Stahl. Burial at Chicago, May 20, 1900. New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Pittsburg papers please copy.

TRELEAVEN—Tuesday, May 22, of pneumonia, Mrs. Jennie Treleaven, widow of the late Walter Tre

CUBAN GIRL WINS AGAIN.

CONTINUES HER UNBEATEN RECORD AT THE LAKESIDE TRACK.

Shows That She Is Plainly the Class of the Fillies Engaged at the Indiana Speedway — Favorites Make a Clean Sweep of the Card Except in the First Event, Which Is Captured by Prince Plenty—John Brenock Takes His Stable Away.

[BY CHARLES E. TREVATHAN.]

The Cuban Girl continued her unbeaten record at Lakeside yesterday, winning her third consecutive race and quite as easily as she had previously won the two others. She was at 3 to 5 in the betting, against six other starters, including Miss Daniels and Anxious. She was quick at the start, as usual, and while Miss Daniels raced with her to the quarter in :24¼ she was unable to maintain the pace, and in the run home the favorite had things pretty much her own way, getting an easy verdict from the judges by a length, Miss Daniels beating Coree Moree eight lengths for the place.

The Cuban Girl is as clearly the class of the fillies that have shown at Lakeside as Garry Hermann is of the colts. She is a little bit of a thing, but jammed together, and all horse what there is of her. With only a trifle added growth she is likely to hold her own with the stake fillies that may show here this season. She is by Strathmore, dam Lavina.

Miss Daniels is a nice, smooth chestnut filly by Jils Johnson, dam Annie Blackburn, and with quality enough to win many a race before the season ends. Anxious was as good as left at the post. She had speed enough around the turn, but in the stretch Bradford did not persevere with her when he saw further effort was useless.

Favorites made a clean sweep of the card except in the first race. This race went to Prince Plenty, backed from 10 to 6 to 1. In the opening race Lydia S. and Tamer were the contenders into the stretch, when Prince Plenty, who had held third position, came on and won easily, Tamer second and Lydia S. third. The others were all badly straggled out at the end of the first quarter and throughout the race. In the third, a condition event at a mile, Sidbow was played from 2 to 1 to 8 to 5 to beat the 3 to 5 choice Moroni. In the early part Cora Havill was pacemaker, with Sidbow close up, while Moroni was taking matters leisurely back in the rear. The early pace was so fast that at the turn out of the backstretch Cora Havill began to lag and Sidbow passed her. At the stretch bend Moroni came around his field on the outside, winning in a close finish with Sidbow, but with something to spare. Meddler also made his run in the stretch and finished a handy third. Cora Havill hung on until about the furlong pole, when she backed up badly. This is a speedy looking mare and one that can win when placed in the class to which she belongs.

There was some little dissatisfaction, official and otherwise, over the running of the five furlong sprint for which May Beach was a 1 to 4 shot. May Beach carried her field along at a terrific pace, going to the quarter in :23 and the three furlongs in :35. Hermoso was second, Emma M. third, and St. Cuthbert fourth. At the stretch bend St. Cuthbert made his move, and, passing both Hermoso and Emma M., both ranged May Beach. The latter had to be ridden out to win in a drive in 1:01, from St. Cuthbert, Emma M. a poor third.

After the turn into the stretch, when he seemed to be beaten, Rose's efforts on Hermoso were weak. He was fourth, when it looked as though he ought to have been close up contending for second money. The judges questioned Rose without allowing any satisfactory explanation from him. They will consider the case further. Rose is a good rider, but pig-headed and stubborn. His feud with Hermoso merited the attention of the officials.

Ed Gartland II. led his field in the fifth easily to the stretch bend, with his boy turning around in the saddle and looking back most of the time. At the stretch turn Molo, the 6 to 5 choice, made his run, and while he had an early tussle with Strangest at the end, he won easily. Maggie Davis third.

Barney Saal, an 11 to 5 favorite in the last spreadeagled his field, leading from end to end, and winning easily from Balk Line, Maryland Reserve third. This recently selling platform from the East and was well played, but she acted green at the post and got away last. She made up ground at the end due to bear in mind when she becomes accustomed to the barrier.

A few days ago John Brenock's Vincennes was claimed out of his stable, and yesterday Emma M. was run up. Mr. Brenock made complaint at the time that he was being misused, yesterday he took his horses away from the track.

Lakeside Summaries May 22.

Weather clear; track good.

First race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
10-1	P. Plenty, 112 [Caywood]	4	4	3½	2	1½	1
8-1	Tamer, 112 [N. Hill]	3	3	2½	3½	2	2
8-1	Lydia S., 112 [Ig. Ivy]	1	2	1½	1½	3½	3

Time, 1:44¾. Orlandine, 107 pounds; John W. Patton, 109; Grace Logan, 107; Ibinhera, 107; Trout, 107; Sidbow, 109; My Children, 107; Royal Dare, 109; Sidarth, 112, finished as named. Winner, F. T. Wood's b. c., by Galore—Maneuver. Start good. Won driving. Third and fourth doing their best. Prince Plenty was skillfully handled and considering it was his first start he ran a good race.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
4-5	The Cuban Girl, 110 [Ner's]	3	2½	2½	1½	1
11-5	Miss Daniels, 107 [E. Rose]	4	3½	3½	2½	2
8-1	Coree Moree, 105 [C. Rose]	1	4½	4½	3½	3

Time, :55½. Water Alone, 105 pounds; Lady Seabrook, 105; Anxious, 105; Sorrella, 105, finished as named. Winner H. Robinson's b. f., by Strathmore—Lavina. A pocket in post minutes. Ran good for all but Anxious. Won without an effort; second driving; third fully extended. Third and fourth driving.

Third race, 1 mile.

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
4-5	Moroni, 106 [T. Knight]	1½	4½	3½	2½	1½	1
8-5	Sidbow, 90 [Seaton]	2½	1½	2½	1½	2½	2
6-1	Meddler, 95 [E. Rose]	3½	2½	1½	3½	3½	3

Time, 1:42¾. Brulare, 101 pounds; Cora Havill, 97; Sorrel Rose, 88; Little Reggie, 102, finished as named. Winner Jas. Murray & Co.'s b. g., by Sayre—Stephanie. Start good. Won hand ridden; second and third driving hard. Moroni liked the dead track, was ridden to perfection, and won like a good race horse.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
1-4	May Beach, 112 [E. Rose]	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1
9-5	Cuthbert, 104 [Ross]	1½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2
100-1	Emma M., 98 [Water'y]	3½	3½	4½	4½	3½	3

Time, 1:09⅘. Exit, 103 pounds; Buffoon, 92; Fonsolee, 92; Judge Caldwell, 87; Lindula, 105; Elsie Skip, 84; Bangor, 104, finished as named. Winner W. Oliver's b. g., by Leonatus—Dahlia. Start good. Won easily; second the same. Rinaldo II. was slow to begin, but was much the best at the weights and was drawing away at the finish. Second driving. Last ¾ mile Eclipse Course, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
8-5	Handwork, 108 [Maher]	2	2½	2½	2½	1½
6-1	Golden Age, 108 [Bullman]	3	1½	1½	1½	2½
2-1	Ballyhoo Bey, 108 [Odom]	1	2½	3½	3½	3½

Time, :50½. Malden, 112 pounds, and King Pepper, 110, finished as named. Winner J. W. Rogers' br. c., by Hanover—Workman. Start good. Won handily; second easily. Handwork is a good colt and could have won farther off, but Maher drew the finish fine.

Third race, last ¾ mile Eclipse Course, 3-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Missionary, 113 [O'Connor]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
4-1	Confusion, 107 [Maher]	2	3½	3½	2½	2½
4-1	Contestor, 110 [Shaw]	3	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:17. Undine, 100 pounds, and Toddy, 107, finished as named. Winner A. Featherstone's b. c., by Hanover—Ursuline Nun. Start fair. Won easily; second driving. Missionary was much the best.

Fifth race, Withers mile, selling. Amateur Cup, highweights, $250 in plate, $100 cash added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
16-5	Tulane, 146 [Mr. Holl'way]	3	1½	1½	1½	1
3-1	Geo. Keene, 156 [Mr. Odom]	1	2½	2½	2½	2
8-1	Post Haste, 131 [Mr. White]	2	3½	3½	3½	3

Time, 1:48. Carbuncle, 129 pounds, and Emigre, 146, finished as named. Winner H. Robinson's ch. h., by Pardee—Outstep. Start good. Won handily at the end after an early struggle; second and third were under keen pressure. Molo was the best and went to the front on call.

Sixth race, 1 mile, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
11-5	Bar. Saal, 104 [J. Miller]	1½	1½	1½	1½	1
6-5	Balk Line, 100 [E. Rose]	2½	2½	2½	2½	2
20-1	Md. Reserve, 104 [Grimes]	4½	3½	3½	3½	3

Time, 1:16⅘. Zacatoso, 104 pounds; Pillage, 104; Little Meg, 104; Corrillo, 107; Better Days, 107; Sissie Chance, 104; Miss Liza, 102; Nat Rose, 104; Minn. D., 106; St. Francis, 104; Fortune, 111; Ingitus, 104; Hannie, 102; Valrets, 106, finished as named. Kirk, 100, bolted. Winner James Arthur's b. g., by Dan Mace—Miss Rhoden. Good start. Won easily. Second, third, fourth, and fifth were driving to the limit. Barney Saal was lucky and showed the most speed of the lot.

Lakeside Entries.

First race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, maidens, allowances:

Cement	118 Curd Gillock
Simmonswald	118 Cogswell
Senator Joe	118 Robert Waddell
Kid Cox	109 Socapa

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Julius Cæsar	102 Pat Garrett
Obaldian	100 Hub Frather
Tony Honing	90 Ibinhera
Ibinsenda	90 Myostis
False	98 Holdup
Queen Safie	97 Elsie Venner

Third race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Straw Lad	114 Ella Pensance
San Marco	107 Prince Harry
Rival Dare	107 La Princesse
Minyon	105 Miss Shanley
Myra d'Or	103 Barney F
Pauline J	103 Giffie
Evelyn Byrd	103

Fourth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, selling, the Whiting Stakes, value $1,500:

Sad Sam	111 *Benson Caldwell
Dandy Jim	105 William Ack
Penny Returns	96 Princess Tatyana
Ericsell	90 *Lillie Pantland
Ben Magen	90

*Brown & Gaines entry.

Fifth race, 1 mile, 4-year-olds and upward, selling:

Cobrillo	116 Leoncie
Ray H	112 Whistle Wing
Osmard	111 Heroics
Lizzie Dee	109 Saltwood
Papa Harry	113 Sir Garnet
Kirk	113 Martha Fox
Jimmy Brands	113 Banadir
Lady Dixon	111 Rosavannah

Sixth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Murat	114 Colonel Eades
Duty	105 Daisy O
Orsen	104 Insurrection
Digby	104 Satan
Trina S	103 Zeribs
Sea Rover	102 Star Cluster
Her Favor	102 Annie Palmer
Camsin	101 Polly Pitcher
Hitton	101 Mandamus
Rose Hand	100 Riturbia

Seventh race, 1 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Gus Lucas	113 Rollins
Ben Brush	112 Hood's Brigade
Lizzie W	107 Tillie W

Bright Night.....104 Thomas Carey..... 88
Sister Fox.....99

WALSH IS HURT AT MORRIS PARK.

Jockey Crushed in Fall and May Die—Heavy Betting on Events.

New York, May 22.—[Special.]—The racing at Morris Park today was replete with incidents out of the ordinary. Jockey T. Walsh was nearly killed, the finishes were sensational, and the betting so heavy that the layers got tired handling money.

It was during the running of the third race that Jockey T. Walsh met with the accident which probably will cost him his life. Two false starts had been made, in both of which Prince Charles, the favorite, ran away a quarter of a mile before he could be pulled up. At the third attempt the ten 2-year-olds got off in a bunch. They ran down the hill in a perfect phalanx. There was little or no advantage between the ten struggling colts. Each jockey was urging his mount to the limit of speed. Just as Bodeck, Prince Charles, and Carl Kahler drew out clear of the bunch three-sixteenths of a mile from home, Movay was bumped into. Down she went into the dirt. T. Walsh was thrown just in front of Movay. As she fell Movay pitched forward and rolled over Walsh, crushing him.

Walsh was picked up unconscious and placed in an ambulance. He had several convulsions before he was taken to the Fordham Hospital. Late tonight the doctors reported he had concussion of the brain and might not survive the night. Walsh comes from California, and was recently engaged to ride for L. V. Bell.

Handwork, who was bought for $15,000 recently, won the second race. His owners backed him heavily. Money was bet like water in this race. George Rose, the layer, paid out $9,972 on Handwork.

Tulane, ridden cleverly by Mr. Holloway, won the Amateur Cup from George Keene. Mr. Smith probably would have won with Keene had he not broken a stirrup just as he made his challenge.

Arthur Featherstone plunged on Missionary to win the Pocantico Handicap, and scorched the layers when his colt won. Teddy, the favorite, was a false alarm.

Morris Park Summaries, May 22.

Weather clear; track good.

First race, last ¾ Withers mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
13-5	Rinaldo II., 93 [Gannon]	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
9-2	Bon Jour, 100 [Nasch]	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
10-1	Donaldo, 93 [White]	3½	3½	3½	4½	3½

Time, 1:22⅘. Exit, 103 pounds; Buffoon, 92; Fonsolee, 92; Judge Caldwell, 87; Lindula, 105; Elsie Skip, 84; Bangor, 104, finished as named. Winner W. Oliver's b. g., by Leonatus—Dahlia. Start good. Won easily; second the same. Rinaldo II. was slow to begin, but was much the best at the weights and was drawing away at the finish. Second driving. Last ¾ mile Eclipse Course, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
8-5	Handwork, 108 [Maher]	2	2½	2½	2½	1½
6-1	Golden Age, 108 [Bullman]	3	1½	1½	1½	2½
2-1	Ballyhoo Bey, 108 [Odom]	1	2½	3½	3½	3½

Time, :50½. Malden, 112 pounds, and King Pepper, 110, finished as named. Winner J. W. Rogers' br. c., by Hanover—Workman. Start good. Won handily; second easily. Handwork is a good colt and could have won farther off, but Maher drew the finish fine.

Third race, last ¾ mile Eclipse Course, 3-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Missionary, 113 [O'Connor]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
4-1	Confusion, 107 [Maher]	2	3½	3½	2½	2½
4-1	Contestor, 110 [Shaw]	3	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:17. Undine, 100 pounds, and Toddy, 107, finished as named. Winner A. Featherstone's b. c., by Hanover—Ursuline Nun. Start fair. Won easily; second driving. Missionary was much the best.

Fifth race, Withers mile, selling. Amateur Cup, highweights, $250 in plate, $100 cash added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
16-5	Tulane, 146 [Mr. Holl'way]	3	1½	1½	1½	1
3-1	Geo. Keene, 156 [Mr. Odom]	1	2½	2½	2½	2
8-1	Post Haste, 131 [Mr. White]	2	3½	3½	3½	3

Time, 1:48. Carbuncle, 129 pounds, and Emigre, 146, finished as named. Winner H. Robinson's ch. h., by Pardee—Outstep. Start good. Won handily; second ridden out. Post Haste was best, but ruined himself by wide running. White, The latter could not sit still in the saddle.

Sixth race, Withers mile, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
11-5	Bar. Saal, 104 [J. Miller]	1½	1½	1½	1½	1
6-5	Balk Line, 100 [E. Rose]	2½	2½	2½	2½	2
20-1	Md. Reserve, 104 [Grimes]	4½	3½	3½	3½	3

Time, 1:16⅘. Zacatoso, 104 pounds; Pillage, 104; Little Meg, 104; Corrillo, 107; Better Days, 107; Sissie Chance, 104; Miss Liza, 102; Nat Rose, 104; Minn. D., 106; St. Francis, 104; Fortune, 111; Ingitus, 104; Hannie, 102; Valrets, 106, finished as named. Kirk, 100, bolted. Winner James Arthur's b. g., by Dan Mace—Miss Rhoden. Good start. Won easily. Second, third, fourth, and fifth were driving to the limit. Barney Saal was lucky and showed the most speed of the lot.

Lakeside Entries.

First race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, maidens, allowances:

Cement	118 Curd Gillock
Simmonswald	118 Cogswell
Senator Joe	118 Robert Waddell
Kid Cox	109 Socapa

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Julius Cæsar	102 Pat Garrett
Obaldian	100 Hub Frather
Tony Honing	90 Ibinhera
Ibinsenda	90 Myostis
False	98 Holdup
Queen Safie	97 Elsie Venner

Third race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Straw Lad	114 Ella Pensance
San Marco	107 Prince Harry
Rival Dare	107 La Princesse
Minyon	105 Miss Shanley
Myra d'Or	103 Barney F
Pauline J	103 Giffie
Evelyn Byrd	103

Fourth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, selling, the Whiting Stakes, value $1,500:

Sad Sam	111 *Benson Caldwell
Dandy Jim	105 William Ack
Penny Returns	96 Princess Tatyana
Ericsell	90 *Lillie Pantland
Ben Magen	90

*Brown & Gaines entry.

Fifth race, 1 mile, 4-year-olds and upward, selling:

Cobrillo	116 Leoncie
Ray H	112 Whistle Wing
Osmard	111 Heroics
Lizzie Dee	109 Saltwood
Papa Harry	113 Sir Garnet
Kirk	113 Martha Fox
Jimmy Brands	113 Banadir
Lady Dixon	111 Rosavannah

Sixth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Murat	114 Colonel Eades
Duty	105 Daisy O
Orsen	104 Insurrection
Digby	104 Satan
Trina S	103 Zeribs
Sea Rover	102 Star Cluster
Her Favor	102 Annie Palmer
Camsin	101 Polly Pitcher
Hitton	101 Mandamus
Rose Hand	100 Riturbia

Seventh race, 1 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Gus Lucas	113 Rollins
Ben Brush	112 Hood's Brigade
Lizzie W	107 Tillie W

Results at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., May 22.—A good colt showed up at Newport today in Sam Lyons, winner of the third race. The youngster won galloping by five lengths over a high class field. Sam Lyons is a son of Mary Allen Lawrence, famous in her day out the West as the prize maiden thoroughbred having started more than 100 times without winning a purse. Weather fine; track fast.

First race, 7 furlongs—Elephant, 3 to 5, won; Zelmont, second; Miss Gladson, third. Time, 1:28⅘.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Trebor, even, won; High Noon, second; Floh, third. Time, 1:49½.

Third race, 5 furlongs, selling—Sam Lyons, 7 to 1, won; Bonnie Lassie, second; Queen Carnival, third. Time, 1:02½.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Unsightly, 5 to 2, won; Salvarea, second; Auchendrayne, third. Time, 1:46⅘.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Queen-A-Day, even, won; Nina B. L., second; Margaret Hageman, third. Time, 1:15.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Crinkle, 7 to 1, won; Nina B. L., second; Margaret Hageman, third. Time, 1:15.

Entries:

First race, selling, 1 mile—Louisville Belle, Our Lida, 108 pounds; Bentley B., Blenheim, 110; Nellorine, 103; Bob Halter, Dandy H., 113; Osmon, Lily Arcturus, Midgien, 117.

Second race, 6½ furlongs—Spring Around, Unsight, 108 pounds; Bentley B., Blenheim, 110; Nellorine, 103; Bob Halter, Dandy H., 113; Osmon, 114; Arcturus, Midgien, 117.

Third race, last ¾ mile Eclipse Course, 2-year-olds, maidens: Iris, 102; Fella B., 107; Roths, 109.

Third race, 6½ furlongs—Cornstalk Pepper, 104; Georgia Gardner, 104; Glade Run, 107, finished as named. Movay fell. Winner G. B. Morris' b. c., by Star Ruby—Sedotte. Also ran: Illusteus. Start good. Won easily; second handily. Bedeck is a good one and ran a game race.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap, over the hill, Pennsylvania Handicap, $1,200 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Missionary, 113 [O'Connor]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
4-1	Confusion, 107 [Maher]	2	3½	3½	2½	2½
4-1	Contestor, 110 [Shaw]	3	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:47. Undine, 100 pounds, and Toddy, 107, finished as named. Winner A. Featherstone's b. c., by Hanover—Ursuline Nun. Start fair. Won easily; second driving. Missionary was much the best.

Fifth race, Withers mile, selling. Amateur Cup, highweights, $250 in plate, $100 cash added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
16-5	Tulane, 146 [Mr. Holl'way]	3	1½	1½	1½	1
3-1	Geo. Keene, 156 [Mr. Odom]	1	2½	2½	2½	2
8-1	Post Haste, 131 [Mr. White]	2	3½	3½	3½	3

Time, 1:48. Carbuncle, 129 pounds, and Emigre, 146, finished as named. Winner H. Robinson's ch. h., by Pardee—Outstep. Start good. Won handily; second ridden out. Post Haste was best, but ruined himself by wide running. White, The latter could not sit still in the saddle.

Sixth race, Withers mile, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
11-5	Bar. Saal, 104 [J. Miller]	1½	1½	1½	1½	1
6-5	Balk Line, 100 [E. Rose]	2½	2½	2½	2½	2
20-1	Md. Reserve, 104 [Grimes]	4½	3½	3½	3½	3

Time, 1:16⅘. Zacatoso, 104 pounds; Pillage, 104; Little Meg, 104; Corrillo, 107; Better Days, 107; Sissie Chance, 104; Miss Liza, 102; Nat Rose, 104; Minn. D., 106; St. Francis, 104; Fortune, 111; Ingitus, 104; Hannie, 102; Valrets, 106, finished as named. Kirk, 100, bolted. Winner James Arthur's b. g., by Dan Mace—Miss Rhoden. Good start. Won easily. Second, third, fourth, and fifth were driving to the limit. Barney Saal was lucky and showed the most speed of the lot.

Lakeside Entries.

First race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, maidens, allowances:

Cement	118 Curd Gillock
Simmonswald	118 Cogswell
Senator Joe	118 Robert Waddell
Kid Cox	109 Socapa

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Julius Cæsar	102 Pat Garrett
Obaldian	100 Hub Frather
Tony Honing	90 Ibinhera
Ibinsenda	90 Myostis
False	98 Holdup
Queen Safie	97 Elsie Venner

Third race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Straw Lad	114 Ella Pensance
San Marco	107 Prince Harry
Rival Dare	107 La Princesse
Minyon	105 Miss Shanley
Myra d'Or	103 Barney F
Pauline J	103 Giffie
Evelyn Byrd	103

Fourth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, selling, the Whiting Stakes, value $1,500:

Sad Sam	111 *Benson Caldwell
Dandy Jim	105 William Ack
Penny Returns	96 Princess Tatyana
Ericsell	90 *Lillie Pantland
Ben Magen	90

*Brown & Gaines entry.

Fifth race, 1 mile, 4-year-olds and upward, selling:

Cobrillo	116 Leoncie
Ray H	112 Whistle Wing
Osmard	111 Heroics
Lizzie Dee	109 Saltwood
Papa Harry	113 Sir Garnet
Kirk	113 Martha Fox
Jimmy Brands	113 Banadir
Lady Dixon	111 Rosavannah

Sixth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Murat	114 Colonel Eades
Duty	105 Daisy O
Orsen	104 Insurrection
Digby	104 Satan
Trina S	103 Zeribs
Sea Rover	102 Star Cluster
Her Favor	102 Annie Palmer
Camsin	101 Polly Pitcher
Hitton	101 Mandamus
Rose Hand	100 Riturbia

Seventh race, 1 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Gus Lucas	113 Rollins
Ben Brush	112 Hood's Brigade
Lizzie W	107 Tillie W

Holtman Will Arrive on Sunday.

Starter Holtman will not come to Chicago until Sunday morning, the managers of the Queen City Jockey club having induced him to remain and do the starting at the Newport races this week. His chief assistant will arrive here on Wednesday night and begin the schooling of horses at Hawthorne on Thursday morning. He will be at the track every day from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m. to superintend the exercising of horses in the knack of breaking from the barrier, and get them accustomed to Holtman's method of starting before the races open at Hawthorne on Monday next. W. S. Barnes arrived at Hawthorne yesterday with The Lady in Blue, Lady Kilty, Cascarilla, Lilly, Shallendale, Prince of Ransom, The Conqueror, Prince of Victory, and several others. Robinson & Moore also got in with eight head, among which are Larkspur, Isabinda, and John Yerkes.

McFartland Defeats Ernest.

New York, May 22.—" Kid " McFartland defeated Billy Ernest in the sixth round tonight,

ORPHANS LOSE A GAME.

PLAY MISERABLY AND ARE BEATEN BY THE QUAKERS.

Callahan Pitches Bad Ball and Receives Worse Support—Phillies Put Up a Travesty on the National Game, but Donahue's Work in Box Proves the Redeeming Feature — Neither Side Deserves to Win, but Philadelphia Secures the Decision.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	17	7	.708	Pittsburg	14	13	.519
Brooklyn	16	9	.640	Cincinnati	11	13	.458
St. Louis	14	11	.560	New York	7	17	.292
Chicago	10	12	.454	Boston	5	17	.227

Yesterday's Results.

Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 5.
St. Louis, 7; Boston, 0.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
Cincinnati, 8; New York, 5.

Games Today.

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Cincinnati.

PHILLIES CAPTURE A POOR GAME.

Neither Side Plays Ball, but Donahue's Pitching Saves the Day.

Should John James Callahan bring suit against the Chicago ball club for non-support in yesterday's parody on baseball, enacted with the assistance of the Philadelphia club, the 4,000 who saw the game would willingly testify in his behalf. Callahan was bad, the Philadelphia fielding was worse, but worst of all was the effort of the Chicago club to play. Therefore Philadelphia won by a score of 8 to 5.

Chicago played wretchedly in every department of the game—fielding, batting, baserunning, and throwing. Philadelphia was equally bad in many respects, but " Red " Donahue pitched excellent ball and his pitching proved the percentage which gave the Quakers the game.

The story is hardly worth the telling. In the first three innings three hits, three errors, and three bases on balls gave Philadelphia three runs, yet, strange to relate, with all these misplays Chicago was still within reaching distance and had an excellent fighting chance for the game until the sixth inning, when the Quakers broke loose with a torrent of base hits after Callahan had hit a batter, and before they had done they had hit out four runs. Then, when it was too late, Chicago started to slugging, and by the assistance of muffs and a collision between fielders they raised the hopes of the crowd and got to a place where a home run would have tied the score.

In that instant McCormick whacked the ball an awful lick and drove it straight on a line to Thomas, ending the only real chance of retrieving the day. Had McCormick eaten half a pound more beef at lunch or pulled that hit ten feet to one side of Thomas Chicago would have tied the score right there, and possibly won, although sorely deserving of defeat.

The exhibition would have been funny had it not been tiresome. Dropped pop flies, muffed grounders, wild throws, and ruinous balls came one after another, until Chicago had piled up seven errors that could be counted and a dozen more that could not. Seven runs were made at bat or on the bases. Donahue, using his copyrighted, slow, teasing curve, beat Chicago to a standstill as easily as hitting feebly through the game, thus overcoming the errors of his own supporters. On the other hand, Callahan was in the box, and his mental aberrations more than paved the way to runs.

Mingled with the atrocious work there were some pretty plays, and Donahue was hauled down a bounder and set the crowd roaring, and Thomas made two pretty catches, one while racing out towards the clubhouse.

Neither side deserved to win, but, as the decision had to be made one way or the other, for Donahue's sake, the outcome was right. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HBP	LE	LB
Childs, 2b	5	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mertes, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ryan, lf	4	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dahlen, ss	4	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	4	2	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bradley, 3b	4	0	2	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	3
McCormick, rf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chance, c	4	0	1	1	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Callahan, p	4	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	35	5	9	10	27	20	7	0	0	4	5	5

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HBP	LE	LB
Thomas, cf	5	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slagle, lf	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delehanty, 1b	3	1	1	1	10	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
La Joie, 2b	5	1	1	2	2	4	1	0	0	1	2	0
Flick, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
McFarland, c	4	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wolverton, 3b	5	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Cross, ss	4	2	1	1	4	6	1	0	1	0	0	0
Donohue, p	3	1	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	8	11	13	27	17	4	0	4	3	5	10

Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	5
Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	8
Hits	2	1	1	0	1	4	2	0	0	11

Attendance—4,500. Two-base hits—Ryan, La Joie, Slagle. Sacrifice hit—Donahue. Double plays—La Joie-Cross-Delehanty [2]. Hit by pitched

REPORT AGAINST BARCUS.

SENATE COMMITTEE CONDEMNS BOOK DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

Finds That the Methods of the Publisher of "The Messages and Papers of the Presidents" Are Calculated to Deceive the Public—Copyright of Congressman Richardson Declared to Be Contrary to Law—Deceit in Imitating Official Documents.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—[Special.]—Senator T. C. Platt, chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing, today submitted to the Senate a report of the investigation into the facts connected with the compilation and publication of "The Messages and Papers of the Presidents."

The committee finds that the methods of the Barcus "Committee on Distribution" have for their object an intent to deceive, and declares that Congressman Richardson had no legal right to copyright the work.

The inquiry was conducted by Senators Platt of New York, Elkins of West Virginia, and Jones of Arkansas, and they submit with their report a copy of the testimony taken. The report states in part:

"A perusal of the testimony shows that on July 27, 1894, Congress authorized the compilation of all such messages and papers and gave the direction of the work to the Joint Committee on Printing. The committee on Aug. 20, 1894, requested the Hon. James D. Richardson, a Representative from the State of Tennessee, to make the compilation. Mr. Richardson was then and in the preceding House had been a member of the House Committee on Printing. The general act providing for the printing, binding, and distribution of public documents, enacted Jan. 12, 1895, made it illegal to copyright any government publication.

"Mr. Richardson began the work of compiling the Presidents' messages in April, 1896, and the publication began in February, 1896. The tenth and last volume was brought out in July, 1899.

Hard Work by Richardson.

"It is not to be doubted that Mr. Richardson's labors were most assiduous and that they consumed during this period a great amount of his time. Mr. Richardson testifies that he devoted every spare hour of his time for a period of four years and three months to this work. An amendment in the sundry civil bill on Jan. 4, 1897, requested Mr. Richardson to make an index to the work, and he testifies that he expended more than $3,600 from his own purse for necessary assistance in making this index.

"Three editions of the messages, aggregating 30,000 sets of ten volumes each, were printed by the government printing office and distributed free by members and officers of the late Houses of Congress. They were duly authorized publications and distributions, and of the copies printed 34,439 were assigned to the members and officers of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses, and certain fractional remainders of each edition, amounting in all 659 copies, were placed by the Public Printer to the credit of Mr. Richardson, the compiler, in accordance with the terms of the acts and resolutions of Congress under which the publication was authorized.

"After several volumes of the first edition had been printed, and in all subsequent volumes of the first edition and in all volumes of the succeeding editions, Mr. Richardson caused to be placed upon the reverse side of the title page of each book the words, 'Copyright, 1897, by James D. Richardson.'

"This inscription was printed some while before a copyright had been actually issued to Mr. Richardson, but it appears that copyright was issued to him as each volume went to press, and he now claims the rights and privileges of copyright in connection with the publication of the work. Mr. Richardson says that his original insertion of the copyright inscription was not then intended as an assertion of copyright, but as notice to the public of his purpose to obtain copyright. He also says that he does not claim copyright as against the government, but only as against all other publishers.

"It is not claimed by Mr. Richardson that his copyright operates to protect him against the publication of any one or more of the collated messages, but it does protect the form of the publication, and that it protects the illustrations and original matter with which the pages of the books are interspersed.

Copyright Contrary to Law.

"The Committee on Printing will not undertake to discuss the legal question herein involved further than to say that the prohibition contained in the printing act was intended to cover every publication authorized by Congress in all possible forms, and in view of the debate which occurred at the time it is clear to the committee that Congress intended to prevent precisely what has happened—the copyrighting of this particular book. Your committee thinks that copyright should not have issued in behalf of the messages and that the law as it stands is sufficient to deny copyright to any and every work once issued as a government publication.

"If the services of any author or compiler employed by the government require to be compensated, payment should be made in money, frankly and properly appropriated for that purpose, and the resulting book or other publication in whole and as to any parts should be always at the free use of the people, and this without doubt was what Congress intended.

"This consideration brings your committee to the origin if not to the cause of the conditions that led to this investigation. The sundry civil service bill, which became a law on June 4, 1897, carried in it a provision 'to the public printer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to make and deliver to James D. Richardson, the compiler of "The Messages and Papers of the Presidents," without cost to him, duplicate electrotype plates from which the compilation, "The Messages and Papers of the Presidents," is published.' Of course, these plates were given Mr. Richardson to be used by him in the further publication, for his own pecuniary benefit, of the compilation.

"It must be assumed that Congress felt itself to be in Mr. Richardson's debt and undertook to discharge what it regarded as a public obligation in this way. It made a mistake. If anything more than a gracious public acknowledgement of the value of his work was due Mr. Richardson it should have been paid in money duly appropriated for the purpose. The quasi authority given to Mr. Richardson in this provision of the law to use these plates in his own way and for his own benefit led to a series of incidents for which his responsibility may be slight, but which have placed Congress in a false position.

Barcus' Methods Condemned.

"A publisher by the name of James S. Barcus, then a resident of New York City and now of Terre Haute, Ind., made a contract with Mr. Richardson under which the exclusive use of the plates' was given to Barcus for ten years in an arrangement that he should print, publish, and sell the compilation, paying to Mr. Richardson a royalty of 75 cents per set for all sets sold. In form the contract appears to be unobjectionable, but the methods pursued by Barcus and his organization to dispose of the work were questionable and well devised to produce a false public impression.

"Mr. Barcus was the sole owner of the privilege conveyed in the contract, and when the contract was made was doing business as a publisher under the trade name of J. S. Barcus Company. Within five or six months the contract was signed this name was abandoned and Barcus assumed for his enterprise the name 'Committee on Distribution.' This name was used on all letter headings and other printed matter necessary to the business, all such matter being printed and devised in forms and with types, paper, and ink similar to those employed by Congress and its regular authorized committees in the formal headings of such letters and circulars the name of Mr. Richardson appeared as 'Editor,' together with that of Ainsworth R. Spofford, the Assistant Librarian of Congress, as 'general secretary.'

Given an Official Air.

"The expressions and phrases employed in the printed material were such as to mislead the public into the belief that the government was in some way connected with the publication and sale of the work. It was made to appear by language which was at times more than equivocal that the unusual opportunity of obtaining the books which the Barcus literature and the Barcus agents claimed was being afforded, resided in this undefined relation of Congress to the enterprise.

"The Barcus edition was referred to in circular letters as a 'government document,' and it was said that 'Congress recently authorized the distribution of a limited number in each Congressional district,' a statement that might perhaps have applied to the editions printed by the Public Printer, but could not have applied to the editions printed from Mr. Richardson's plates. Persons addressed as prospective purchasers were told that the 'Committee on Distribution' had been 'appointed to distribute the work,' and that Congress had 'granted the privilege of printing a limited edition,' and that the 'distribution' was to be made by 'Congressional districts' and that the 'number of sets' had been 'apportioned' in accordance with a 'ratio.' Barcus' agents were equipped with letters under the usual letter heading in which they were informed that they had been 'appointed' to be members of the 'Committee on Distribution' and that the appointments had been 'confirmed.'

Apparent Intent to Deceive.

"All these expressions were so well calculated to deceive the public as to make it impossible to believe that they were not chosen for that purpose.

"Mr. Richardson's receipts from the sales of the edition printed and sold by Mr. Barcus had amounted, up to the period of this investigation, to $11,320.50.

"Your committee does not see the necessity of new legislation. Congress has it in its own power to avoid a repetition of the false representations, of which it has been the victim, by not again placing government plates at the disposal of private persons. The language of the statute forbidding the copyrighting of government publications appears to the committee to be as strong as it can be made."

WISCONSIN W. C. T. U. IN SESSION

Twenty-seventh Annual Convention Meets at Oshkosh and Is Addressed by Prominent Members.

Oshkosh, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance union opened in this city today. There are 200 delegates in attendance. The secretary reported an increase of 800 members during the year, and the treasurer a balance of $285. The feature of the session was the President's address by Mrs. Upham. This evening a "welcome night" program was given. Addresses of welcome were delivered as follows: For the city, J. H. Merrill, Mayor; city schools, H. A. Simonds, Superintendent; normal school, R. H. Halsey, President; woman's clubs, Mrs. Edgar P. Sawyer; churches, Dr. James P. Abbott; honorary members, Miss Harriet Cecil Magee; W. C. T. U., Mrs. W. J. Dean, President, Mrs. Mary C. Upham, Marshfield; Mrs. Maude Sanders, Milwaukee; and Mrs. Mecca Varney, Monroe.

SPEED OF THE ADAMS TRAIN.

Runs at Nearly a Mile a Minute Rate from Washington to Baltimore —May Do Better.

Baltimore, Md., May 22.—[Special.]—An official trial trip of the Adams air-splitting train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad between this city and Washington today was not a success so far as speed was concerned. On the run from Washington to Baltimore the cigar-shaped train of one baggage car and five passenger coaches made the trip of forty miles in 40 minutes 15 seconds. The same locomotive that drew the train on this trial run had earlier in the day taken a train of three regular cars on the trip from Baltimore to Washington, forty miles, in thirty-eight minutes. The engineer said tonight that he believed that another trial with the cigar-shaped train he could make the forty miles in five minutes less time. Mr. Adams, the inventor of the "air-splitter," has been hoping to make a speed of a hundred miles an hour.

LIGHT PLANT IS A SUCCESS.

Experience of Portland, Ind., with Municipal Ownership Results in a Gratifying Showing.

Peru, Ind., May 22.—[Special.]—The annual report of the electric light and power plant of Portland, Ind., gives conclusive evidence as to the question of municipal ownership proving profitable and to the best interest of the city. The Portland plant was purchased on May 1, 1895, for $17,140, and improvements have since been made which ran the total cost to $20,344. The total receipts since the plant was bought amount to $18,878, not including the saving to the city in the cost of street lights. The cost of operation during the period has been $24,698. Before the city bought the plant it was paying $85 a year for each street light. Taking this saving from the receipts leaves a profit of $15,697. The plant is in good condition, giving both the city and citizens good service.

SUICIDE OF ACTRESS' BROTHER

Thomas McDermott, Whose Sister Is Maxine Elliott, Kills Himself in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., May 22.—[Special.]—Thomas McDermott, a brother of Maxine Elliott, the actress, committed suicide here today with poison. He was found dead in bed by his wife with whom he had quarreled. The two kept a saloon, and lived in rear rooms. She was fifteen years older than McDermott, and lately they had had many differences.

Denver, Colo., May 22.—Maxine Elliott was seen tonight just before going on the stage at the Broadway Theater.

She was shocked at the announcement that Tom McDermott had committed suicide, as she has a brother by that name, but has not seen him since she was a child. The last she heard about him was that he had gone to the Klondike.

Leo M. Lehy Dies from Shock.

Death yesterday claimed a second victim from the explosion of a gasoline stove at 2554 Wabash avenue on May 16. The first was Anna Smith, who lived there and died on the same day; the second was Leo M. Lehy, 21 years old, who lived at 3431 Wabash avenue. He was burned on the arm in trying to rescue the woman, and the wound healed. He died of heart failure, which his physician said was due to the shock from the accident.

Charges Fiance with Embezzlement.

Moritz Greenwald was arraigned before Justice Prindiville in the Harrison street police court yesterday charged with embezzling $350 from Augusta Oppenheimer. Greenwald lives at 638 East Fifty-fifth street. Miss Oppenheimer says they were engaged to be married and that the gave him money with which to buy furniture for their house. She alleges he spent the money for other purposes.

Dr. Friedman to Fight Boers.

The wife of Dr. Isaac Friedman, 3556 Rhodes avenue, appealed to the Stanton avenue police yesterday to assist her in preventing her husband from joining the Boers in south Africa. She said many Hebrews intended to embark in an expedition to fight the English. The police refused to interfere. Dr. Friedman says he will leave next week.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL WICKHAM HOFFMAN, Atlantic City, N. J., died here yesterday. In March, 1862, he entered the United States volunteer service as Assistant Adjutant General and was appointed on the staff of Brigadier General Thomas Williams. After the death of General Williams at the battle of Baton Rouge Colonel Hoffman was appointed on the staff of General W. T. Sherman. In 1866 Colonel Hoffman resigned from the army and was appointed assistant secretary of the legation at Paris. Colonel Hoffman was the author of "Camp, Court, and Siege" and other works. He will be buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

MRS. FANNY LIST LICHTENBERGER, Chicago, wife of Charles Lichtenberger, and mother of Charles Lichtenberger Jr., was buried yesterday. Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Jordon of East St. Louis, at the residence, 140 Peoria street. Mrs. Lichtenberger died on Sunday. She was one of the oldest German residents, having come to Chicago in 1846 from Hanover. For the last forty-six years she had lived in the same house.

THEODORE C. VAN HORNE, Bloomington, Ill., died yesterday, aged 51. He was for many years an employé of the Western Union and the telegraph department of the Chicago and Alton. He was the brother of Sir William C. Van Horne of Montreal, former President of the Canadian Pacific. He was a native of Will County, Ill.

TO HONOR PARTY'S BIRTH

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., ARRANGES REPUBLICAN ANNIVERSARY FETE.

Will Celebrate the Convention of May 29, 1856, Which Nominated Colonel Bissell for Governor and at Which Abraham Lincoln Made a Speech Which Carried Away the Audience by Its Eloquence—Program Arranged for Day of Commemoration.

Bloomington, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—On the 29th of the present month, under the auspices of the McLean County Historical society, a meeting is to be held in this city to commemorate the convention which met in Bloomington, May 29, 1856, forty-four years ago, and nominated Colonel Bissell for Governor and organized the Republican party in Illinois. Bloomington people are steadfast in the belief that this convention was really the birth of the Republican party of the nation, and point with pride to the old brick building on the corner of Front and East streets, as do the people of Boston to Faneuil Hall. The program of the meeting will be as follows:

Address of welcome to the members of the convention of May 29, 1856—Ex-Governor Joseph W. Fifer.

"The Editorial Convention of Feb. 22, 1856, That Called the Convention of May 29, 1856."—Paul Selby, President editorial convention, Chicago.

"The Whigs and Whig Leaders of Illinois"—Isaac L. Morrison, Jacksonville.

"Abraham Lincoln"—John G. Nicolay, Washington, D. C.

"Lovejoy and the Constitutional Abolitionists"—Benjamin F. Shaw, Dixon.

"The Germans and German Press"—Colonel William Vocke, Chicago.

General address—General John M. Palmer, Springfield.

Old Records Destroyed.

The newspapers of 1856 were inefficient in reporting as compared with the journals of today. This fact, and the further fact that, in the great fire in Chicago in 1871, much historical matter was destroyed bearing upon the convention which nominated Bissell, renders it difficult to collate the records of this convention. The meeting of the 29th it is believed will result in the securing of much that will be of value in properly recording this great event upon the pages of history. All of the speakers on this occasion will be men who took an active part in the convention.

Abraham Lincoln was one of the prominent figures in the Bloomington convention of 1856, and made a speech which so thrilled and electrified the audience that many were carried away by his eloquence.

Forty years later, a reproduction of the speech was made by a Mr. Whitney of Massachusetts, who was present at the convention. He was here as the guest of David Davis and made copious notes of Mr. Lincoln's address. The Pike House, then the leading hotel of central Illinois, was the headquarters of the delegates and the meeting place of the committees. From its balconies many speeches were made. It was a four-floored frame structure, considered palatial in its day. It was destroyed by fire about 1870.

The building in which the convention was held was then and is now known as the Major's Hall Building. Major's Hall was in the third story and in it this historic meeting was held. In Major's Hall, also, was held the first session of the Illinois State Normal University, and the great educational institution was located there until the completion of the University Building at Normal in 1861.

Against Slavery Extension.

The convention was called as a State Anti-Slavery Extension convention, by the Anti-Slavery Extension party of Illinois for the nomination of State officers. It assembled at 10 a. m., and Archibald Williams was called to the chair. Henry S. Baker and George T. Brown, both of Madison, were made secretaries. The convention was composed of about 300 delegates, representing seventy-one counties. The delegates from Cook County were: Grant Goodrich, F. C. Sherman, W. James, James Michie, George Schneider, John Wentworth, C. H. Ray, J. L. Scripps, C. L. Wilson, Samuel Hoard, A. Aiken, H. H. Yates, J. N. Arnold, N. B. Judd, J. D. Wanghop, and Mark Skinner.

The following were made permanent officers: Chairman, John M. Palmer, Macoupin; Vice Presidents, Colonel William Roos, Pike; Richard Yates, Morgan; John H. Bryant, Bureau.

After a speech by John M. Palmer, on taking the chair, William H. Bissell of St. Clair was nominated for Governor, and nine cheers were given.

A letter from Mr. Bissell was read, in which he stated that, if nominated, he would accept, but, owing to an infirmity in the lower limbs, the result of illness, he would not be able to make a tour of the State. Francis A. Hoffman of Du Page was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and a committee was appointed to complete the State ticket. Just before adjournment until 3 p. m. Richard Yates delivered an eloquent address. At the afternoon session, the State ticket was completed, as follows:

Secretary of State—O. M. Hatch, Pike.
Treasurer—James Miller, McLean.
Auditor—Jesse K. Dubois, Lawrence.
Superintendent of Public Schools—W. H. Powell, Peoria.

MAN KILLED BY LEMON EXTRACT

Martin Dailey Dies at Maquon, Ill., After Drinking the Liquid—Two Grocers Under Arrest.

Galesburg, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The excitement in Maquon over the sudden death of Thomas Clark and Isaac Austin from drinking lemon extract was further increased by the death of Martin Dailey from a similar cause this morning. Dailey was in Maquon Saturday night and purchased a quart of the liquor from a druggist there. Before he died he confessed about the liquor and where he had procured it. United States Marshal Tripp of Peoria visited Maquon this morning and arrested Grocers G. G. Shearer and C. A. Wilker, who are charged with selling the extract to Clark and Austin.

GIRL ATTEMPTS MURDER AT 12.

Puts Broken Glass in the Food of Her Parents and Sisters at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., May 22.—Laura Humber, 12 years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Humber, was brought into court here charged with attempting to murder her parents and three sisters. The girl broke up glass into fine particles and placed it in several articles of food about to be served, but the glass was discovered by one of the sisters before any of the food was eaten. According to the father's story the girl is utterly depraved. Judge Condit committed the girl to the Industrial School at Milwaukee.

MUST TELL OF THE ICE TRUST.

Van Wyck and Other Tammany Men Ordered by Court to Appear and Explain.

New York, May 22.—Justice Gaynor in the State Supreme Court today issued an order, on petition of five members of the Council, requiring Mayor Van Wyck, Dock Commissioners J. Sergeant Cram, Charles F. Murphy, and Peter F. Meyer, and Andrew H. Freedman, Charles W. Morse, and John F. Carroll to appear in court May 26 for examination as to their connection with the so-called "ice trust."

Chicago Troops to Parade.

Springfield, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The Adjutant General has granted permission to parade on Decoration day, May 30, to the Chicago troops of the First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard. An election for First Lieutenant, and to fill such vacancies as may exist, is ordered to be held in Company A, Eighth Battalion, at 8 p. m. on Friday, June 1, 1900. Major John R. Marshall of the Eighth Battalion will preside.

Embezzler Tuchschmidt Convicted.

St. Louis, Mo., May 22.—Arnold Tuchschmidt, charged with the embezzlement of $11,000 in government funds while cashier of the Internal Revenue department, was found guilty by a jury in the United States District Court today. His attorney, Judge Krum, filed a motion for a new trial.

ORGANIZED FOR CHARITIES.

State Body the Outgrowth of the National Conference Now in Session at Topeka, Kas.

Topeka, Kas., May 22.—[Special.]—The feature of today's session of the National Conference of Corrections and Charities was the organization of a Kansas branch of the National body. The Kansas organization is equipped with officers and directors, who have long been agitating the subjects of reform in the management of the charitable and penal institutions, the principal contention having been that these institutions should be divorced from the domination of political parties. Professor F. W. Blackmar of the Kansas University was made President and Bishop Millspaugh of the Episcopal Church first Vice President.

Addresses were made this afternoon by F. M. Powell, Glenwood, Ia.; C. S. Winfield, Kansas; W. P. Letchworth, Portage, N. Y.; and A. E. Osborne, Eldridge, Cal., on the care of feeble-minded and epileptics.

Tonight James F. Jackson of St. Paul, Minn., spoke on the management of county jails and C. L. Stonaker of Delmer, Cal., read a paper on jails, lockups, and reformatories.

INSANITY CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

Inquiry Into Case of John P. Gillett, Lincoln, Ill., Dismissed on Complainant's Petition.

Lincoln, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The proceedings against John P. Gillett, alleging insanity, were dismissed without prejudice in the Probate Court today by Judge McComas on petition of the complainant, Mrs. Lemira Gillett, mother of the defendant. The proceedings had been somewhat hastily instituted, and after the other members of the family had been consulted the course followed was decided upon. Mr. Gillett had subpœnaed for witnesses the leading citizens of Elkhart, who were willing to testify to his sanity. The family alleged that Mr. Gillett was insane and that it was not safe to have him at large. Gillett is a brother-in-law of the late Richard J. Oglesby. The Gillett estate owns the principal business blocks in this city and the larger part of the business section of Elkhart and large tracts of land between this city and Elkhart.

DISCUSS THE NEW LAKE FLEET.

Canadian House Committee Considers Bill for Forty-two Steamers of National Company.

Ottawa, Ont., May 22.—[Special.]—The new lake fleet of the Canada National Railway and Transportation company, prompted by Americans, to ply on the Canadian route, for which provision is made in the bill further discussed in House committee today, is as follows: Eight steamers for the upper lakes, plying between the western ports of shipment and Collingwood, to cost $195,000 each; thirty-two steamers for the lower lakes, to run between Toronto and Montreal, to cost $96,250 each. Progress was made with the bill, which, however, eventually stood over till the next meeting of the committee, to allow the Minister of Railways and Canals to prepare a clause giving power to the government to expropriate the company should it be so desired.

YOUNG FOLKS WED SECRETLY.

Eugene Van Hoorebeke of Carlyle, Ill., and Cora Thornton of Anna Principals in a Romance.

Carlyle, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The marriage of Eugene Van Hoorebeke of Carlyle to Miss Cora Thornton of Anna, Ill., was announced here this afternoon. The news of the wedding created a surprise in local social circles, where the bridegroom is prominent. The wedding took place on Saturday afternoon in Anna, the home of the bride, and it was the intention of the young people to keep the affair a secret. The young man, who is under age, went to Anna on Saturday, and was married unknown to his parents. His father is Judge G. Van Hoorebeke. Parental forgiveness has been granted.

WEDDING IN MARINETTE, WIS.

Miss Kathryne McLaughlin Becomes the Bride of I. Watson Stephenson—Leave for the East.

Marinette, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—The wedding of Miss Kathryne McLaughlin to I. Watson Stephenson, son of ex-Congressman Isaac Stephenson, took place here tonight. The ceremony was performed at the Stephenson residence by the Rev. T. S. Anderson, the Presbyterian pastor. Among the presents were a $15,00 residence and a $500 chest of silver. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson left tonight on a wedding trip through the East.

KILLED AT A COUNTRY DANCE.

S. Bush Meets Death in a Quarrel with a Man Named Cheatham Near Carbondale, Ill.

Carbondale, Ill., May 22.—A homicide, the result of an old feud, took place at a country dance near the border of this county. S. Bush, who has figured in numerous shooting scrapes in the Mississippi Valley, was killed by a man named Cheatham in a quarrel over a girl. In the quarrel which preceded the killing Bush fired twice at Cheatham.

LANGTRY'S WORK OF THE WAR.

Actress Figures She Has Collected $100,000 for the Relief Fund.

Worcester, Mass., May 22.—Mrs. Langtry, who played here tonight, figured today that the money she has turned into the British funds for the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in south Africa has amounted to £25,000. This includes money collected in Europe.

JUSTICE PHILLIPS IS WEAKER.

Jurist's Condition Regarded as Serious, Though Hope Is Still Entertained for His Recovery.

Hillsboro, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—Justice Phillips is slightly weaker today and has suffered considerable pain. His condition is regarded as serious, but hopes are still entertained of his recovery.

Plot to Break Jail.

Danville, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—Sheriff James Sloan tonight discovered a plot of three prisoners to escape. Their names are John Hartman of St. Louis, David Landon of Alvin, this county, and Isaac Rogers. The Sheriff says five saws were sent to Hartman by Irene Dickson, who came to Danville with Hartman from Muncie, Ind., by a released prisoner, who returned to jail to secure his clothes. Sheriff Sloan searched him and found the saws. The woman was arrested, and five more saws were found upon her.

Fire Engine Falls Into the Mud.

While engine No. 54 of the fire department was running to a fire at Burnside early yesterday morning it was accidentally thrown into the ditch beside Wentworth avenue, near Seventy-ninth street. The ditch was full of water and much below the level of the road. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the horses out.

Evanston Appoints an Extra Fireman.

The Evanston City Council last night decided not to put an extra man on the fire department, as the appropriations had been made. Alderman Gooch, as chairman of the Fire committee, objected that an extra man was an absolute necessity for the safety of the city in case of two fires at once. His protest was not heeded, however.

Charges Against Policeman Frank.

Charges have been made against Patrolman Francis Frank of the Stock-Yards Station. It is alleged he entered the residence of John Dodowcz, 4556 Paulina street, while under the influence of liquor, and drew a revolver, scaring the occupants. It is charged that he fired through a door.

Damage for Pastor Harrison's Death.

A jury verdict awarding $3,000 damages for the death of the Rev. Harvey P. Harrison was returned yesterday before Judge Haney against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company. Mr. Harrison, then pastor of a church at La Grange was run over on Nov. 21, 1894, and almost instantly killed.

M'LAINS FREED BY JUDGE

KOHLSAAT INSTRUCTS THE JURY TO ACQUIT.

Court Gives an Opinion Scoring the Methods Employed by the Defendants and Says a Bucket Shopping Business Is Conducted, but Points Out That Evidence Fails to Prove Conversion of Customers' Money in Transactions.

By an order of Judge Kohlsaat a verdict of "not guilty" was entered in the federal court yesterday by the jury which has been hearing evidence against five members of the Board of Trade charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud customers by bucket shopping methods. The defendants were Charles R. and Albert O. McLain of the firm of McLain Bros. & Co., and Calvin A. Whyland of C. A. Whyland & Co., Henry O. Parker and James Nicol are said to have acted with them. Though taking the case from the jury on the motion of the attorney for the McLains, Judge Kohlsaat scored the defendants severely, declaring that the evidence, uncontradicted, showed conclusively that the defendants were conducting a bucket shopping business and was only weak in showing that the customers of the McLains had lost money as the result of their method of doing business. Inferentially the Judge scored the Board of Trade by pointing out that it was not until January of this year that a special rule was laid down by the directory to prevent such abuses of the privileges of the board.

Judge Kohlsaat's Opinion.

Judge Kohlsaat said in his opinion:

I am satisfied that the evidence in this case, uncontradicted, would amply warrant the jury in finding that the defendants did a bucket shopping business in all the transactions that went through "account eleven." Although the defendants devised tedious and roundabout methods to take their transactions apparently out of regular bucket shop methods and to give them the semblance of regular Board of Trade transactions, these operations were bucket shop dealings nevertheless. The manipulation of "account eleven" and its equivalents are a tribute to their ingenuity, but not to their sagacity. The whole thing is a transparent trick, once the light is let in on it.

Judge Kohlsaat intimates that the sums sent to the McLains by their customers as commissions for buying and selling grain in the open market were not earned by them. Continuing, he said:

In this they defrauded their customers flagrantly and in defiance of law. But indictment does not cover such a case. While from the evidence it does not appear that any of the trades accepted from said customers were transacted at other than the market price of the commodity, the opportunity which this manner of dealing gave to manipulate the different trades makes the ordinary "thimble-rigging" game a lucid transaction.

The whole matter presents the spectacle of ostensible agents intent upon advancing their own interests over and beyond the commissions received for acting as such agents. To a large extent this seems to have been a common practice upon the Board of Trade—a practice which was in vogue to such a degree that in January of this year a special rule was passed by the board to prevent this abuse of the privileges. The whole testimony impresses me with the idea of faithlessness to customers to a degree which to my mind is startlingly demoralizing.

That the customer might be injured because of the attitude of his supposed agent towards the transaction is quite clear, but there does not seem to be sufficient evidence to establish the contention that there was the conversion of customers' money, as charged.

McLains Claim a Victory.

The McLains claimed the verdict as a complete vindication. "No evidence was introduced proving the charges against us, and the case had to be dismissed," said A. O. McLain.

Whether or not they would attempt to go into business again on the board he would not say.

Mr. Nicol and Mr. Parker made identical statements regarding the outcome of the case.

"I appears to me somewhat unjust that we should have been subject to such a severe denunciation when we were not a party in any way to the application to have the case taken away from the jury," said Mr. Nicol. "We were entirely willing to go on and offer testimony in defense. It seems to me we should have been given this privilege."

John Hill Jr. Pleased.

John Hill Jr., who prepared the evidence and marshaled the witnesses, concealed any disappointment he might have felt behind the assertion that he would rather have the opinion announced by the court than ten verdicts against the defendants, as nothing could have made their methods so clear. The results of the ruling, he declared, would be beneficial to the Board of Trade and would result in a "weeding out" order. Mr. Hill is understood to have similar evidence to that presented in this case against twenty other members of the board which probably never will be presented in court.

Hill May Make Charges.

However, it may be made the basis of a fight for their suspension or expulsion from the board. Interest of the members of the board generally in the case just ended will be diverted to speculation whether or not Mr. Hill will bring charges against the defendants before the directory. The facts that Mr. Nicol is a member of the directory and First Vice President of the board, a position held by Mr. Parker last year, increase the interest. When the charges were first mooted they demanded an investigation, but Mr. Hill then withheld his evidence. The directors held their regular meeting yesterday, but none of them would admit having discussed the matter.

President Warren was asked what the directors would do, but said he did not know.

EPISCOPALIANS ARE IN SESSION.

Convention of Iowa Diocese Opens at Council Bluffs—Griswold College Declared Defunct.

Council Bluffs, Ia., May 22.—The forty-eighth annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa began here today, Bishop T. N. Morrison presiding. In his address the Bishop declared Griswold College of Davenport defunct in all its branches and advised the sale of the grounds and buildings to the school district of Davenport for $60,000, the sum offered.

The report of the treasury shows contributions for missions during the year amounting to $5,700, the largest in the history of the diocese. A reception was given this evening by the two local churches for Bishop Morrison and wife and Mrs. D. B. Lyman of Chicago.

In connection with the convention is the annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary, which this afternoon elected these officers: President, Miss Henrietta E. Henningsen, Lyons; Vice President, Mrs. Simon Casady, Des Moines; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Mahon, Ottumwa.

IN MEMORY OF DE LA SALLE.

Christian Brothers to Hold Private Services in Chapel of the Institute.

Private ceremonies will be held in Chicago tomorrow to commemorate the canonization of Father de la Salle. The twenty-two Christian Brothers at De La Salle Institute will hold services in the chapel of the institute. Brother Pious, Brother Superior, intends at some future date to celebrate in a more public manner the canonization of the founder of the order.

Girl's Burns Prove Fatal.

Annie Bol, who was burned on Monday evening because she would not "take a dare" from some of her girl friends, who urged her to jump over a bonfire, died a few hours later at the Englewood Union Hospital from the injuries she received. She was 6 years old, and lived with her parents at 1348 West Seventy-fourth street. Urged on by her companions, she jumped over the small fire. Her dress was ignited, and before her playmates could extinguish the flames she was fatally burned.

Says Policemen Must Stop Smoking.

"The first officer caught smoking in public while in uniform will be dismissed from the force," is a warning printed in yesterday's police bulletin in bold-faced type, concluding a dissertation on the matter of smoking. Chief of Police Kipley has informed his subordinates many times that they must stop smoking while in uniform and now says the rule will be vigorously enforced.

Do it today; select a diamond for your best girl; convenient terms. Loftis Bros., 108 State.

The New Scale
KIMBALL PIANO

A Chicago product, whose fame has extended to the four corners of the earth.

It has been indorsed by the greatest artists in the profession and given the stamp of their approval for its uniform excellence, from case to tonal beauties.

We want YOUR indorsement.

We want you to come in and make the acquaintance of this Chicago Piano—if you are still a stranger to its sterling worth—and make a thorough and exhaustive test of its merits and learn the causes which have made it great.

Terms of payment to suit.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
(Established 1857)
S. W. CORNER WABASH-AV. AND JACKSON-BLVD.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
Bottled at and imported from the Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia, charged only with its own natural gas.
Annual Sales: 25,720,000 Bottles.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

CHICAGOANS TO GO TO EUROPE.

List of Cabin Passengers Booked at Local Offices for Trip to the Old World.

The following cabin passengers were booked at Chicago offices to sail from New York today:

STEAMER ST. LOUIS.

Arthur Martens, Albert F. Karges, Jesse C. Well, Thomas Day, Miss Nellie Smith, B. Westerlund, John Woodstrom, Miss Esther Woodstrom, Master Herbert Woodstrom, A. S. Taylor, Archie Lamb, The Rev. T. P. Schwan, W. G. Bilker, Mathias Freilinger, Miss Frances McNulty, Miss Mary Schmidt, Miss Charlotte Ballschnieder, Master Alfred Earl, John Swenson, Henry Arnold, Charles Freilinger, Miss Floersch, Professor C. M. Carter, C. A. Stonehill, Miss Happy Boyce, Mrs. L. Pomeroy, Mlle. Lepecier, Miss Edith M. Smith, Charles L. Young, Dr. and Mrs. B. Palmer, Mrs. Bradley Campbell, John F. Stewart, Mrs. Martens, The Rev. T. Ashburn, Charles H. Kahn, Miss Mabel A. Day, Miss Martha Stahl, John Woodstrom Jr., Mrs. Woodstrom, Miss Hulda Woodstrom, Miss Anna Goranson, Harry Joseph, Vivian Lamb, The Rev. A. M. Welkman, W. B. Smith, Henry Emsing, Miss Ida McNulty, Miss Johanna H. Johnson, Master Willis Balischnider, Master Clarence Earl, Master Swenson, Miss Deering, Peter Mersch, James Deering, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Webster, Mrs. W. D. Boyce, Miss Sidney Boyce, Miss Mignon Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Willard A. Smith, Harold A. Smith, Miss Mary W. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Millwood Adams, M. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. James Norton.

STEAMER WESTERNLAND.

Warren H. Dean, Mrs. Louise Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Rump, Laura Rump, Paul Pilzen, Mrs. R. C. Pilzen, Miss Anna Rudy, Edmund Rump Jr., Mrs. Mary Groth.

ELECTRIC LIGHT MEN MEET.

National Association Members Open Three Days' Sessions—Send Wives on an Automobile Excursion.

The twenty-third convention of the National Electric Light association opened at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday with over 250 delegates present. Before they began business the members started their wives off for a day's outing in automobiles, the parade of these vehicles through the South Side boulevards including over thirty horseless carriages.

At the business sessions President Samuel T. Carnes of Memphis read his annual address. H. L. Doherty read the report of the Committee on the Photometric Value of Arc Lamps, and William Brophy that of the Committee on Grounded Circuits.

The election of officers will take place tomorrow afternoon. The convention is scheduled to cover three days.

Arrested for Selling Oleo in Jars.

Government officers yesterday made the first arrest under the Revenue department's recent ruling that dealers in butterine shall not use stone or earthenware jars for this product when on sale. Annie O'Brien, manager, and John Humphrey, driver, for the Imperial Tea and Coffee company, 6248 Wentworth avenue, were arrested. The case was continued until May 29.

A POPULAR MISTAKE
Regarding Remedies for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

The national disease of Americans is indigestion or, in its chronic form, dyspepsia, and for the very reason that it is so common many people neglect taking proper treatment for what they consider trifling stomach trouble, when as a matter of fact, indigestion lays the foundation for many incurable diseases. No person with a vigorous, healthy stomach will fall a victim to consumption. Many kidney diseases and heart troubles date their beginning from poor digestion; thin, nervous people are really so because their stomachs are out of gear; weary, languid, faded out women owe their condition to imperfect digestion.

When nearly every person you meet is afflicted with weak digestion it is not surprising that nearly every secret patent medicine on the market claims to be a cure for dyspepsia, as well as a score of other troubles, when in fact, as Dr. Werther says, there is but one genuine dyspepsia cure which is perfectly safe and reliable, and moreover, this remedy is not a patent medicine, but it is a scientific combination of pure pepsin (free from animal matter), vegetable essences, fruit salts and bismuth. It

TO MOVE RIOT MONUMENT

POLICE FIGURE TO BE TAKEN TO UNION PARK.

Business-Men Say It Occupies Too Much Space in Haymarket Square and Is Being Ruined—Memorial Is Accepted by Commissioners and Arrangements Will Be Made for the Change—Concerts to Be Continued This Summer—Work on Subway.

The policemen's monument in Haymarket square will be moved to Union Park. The question of moving it has been discussed for several years, but at the meeting of the West Park Commissioners yesterday afternoon the monument was accepted formally by the board. A committee will make arrangements for placing the monument in Union Park, and then the work of removing it will be begun.

W. T. McCauley and John Kenny, representing the market in Randolph street, attended the meeting and recommended that the board accept the monument. Mr. Kenny said both Mayor Harrison and Chief of Police Kipley favored moving the monument. All the expense will be borne by the business-men along Haymarket square. The monument will occupy a space in Union Park near Randolph street.

The monument was erected in memory of the policemen who were killed in the Anarchist riot, near where the figure stands. Business-men say it takes up too much space and is being ruined in its present location.

Planning for Subway Work.

Steps are being taken to begin work on the subway at Southwest boulevard, to connect the West Park system with the South Side. Efforts will be made to complete the work this summer.

James B. Galloway sent a communication to the board urging the establishment of a park at Robey street, between the drainage canal and the river. The proposition was discussed briefly, and then placed on file, the board declaring it had no money to consider such an undertaking.

A letter was received from George P. Gubbins, President of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' union, speaking of an agreement between the union and the Sewer Builders' association, and asks the board to take this agreement into consideration in the letting of contracts. The agreement prevents union men from working on any sewer masonery in the park district for others than a member of the Sewer Builders' association.

To Continue Summer Music.

Summer night concerts will be continued in the various parks on the West Side this summer. Commissioner Peterson said he would make a fight for good bands and good music and the other members said they agreed with him. There was no indication of trouble over ragtime and classical music.

The board voted to retire $100,000 worth of bonds of the issue of 1891 and $50,000 worth of time warrants.

INCREASE IN HORSE PRICES.

Demand for London "Busers" to Replace Those Seized for Boer War Stimulates Market.

Despite the growing popularity of the automobile the price of horses on the Chicago markets was higher yesterday than a year ago. Horse dealers assert there was never such a demand for good horses as at the present time. This probably accounts for the big increase in prices.

Another thing that has increased the demand for horses is the large number of "busers" which have been exported to take the places of those used on the 'buses in London, and which, under contract, were seized by the British government for use in the Boer war. The "buser," which in reality is a fine draft horse, has been in good demand ever since the Transvaal needed so many horses of that weight for hauling the "Tommy Atkins" field pieces.

Good Drivers Also in Demand.

Good drivers are also in good demand and bring anywhere from $125 to $500, according to the breed and quality of the animal. Next in line of prices are good carriage teams. This grade of horses has had a good sale for some time and the demand is still good. The price ranges from $300 to $700. The average prices for the month of May are as follows:

	Poor to fair.	Good to choice.
Draft horses	$ 60@ 80	$100@225
Chunks	35@ 60	70@110
Drivers	35@ 65	110@400
Carriage teams	125@200	250@550
Saddle horses	25@ 55	120@175
Southern chunks	20@ 30	35@ 60
Western rangers	10@ 20	25@ 65
Plugs and scrubs	5@ 10	15@ 40

Yesterday's Prices.

Yesterday's prices were as follows:

	Poor to fair.	Good to choice.
Draft	$ 70@100	$120@250
Chunks, 1,100@1,400 lbs	45@ 70	80@130
Drivers	45@ 75	125@500
General use	30@ 45	50@100
Carriage teams	150@250	300@700
Saddlers	35@ 65	125@200
Southern ch'ks, 900@1,100	25@ 35	40@ 65
Western rangers	10@ 25	30@ 75
Plugs and scrubs	5@ 10	15@ 45

At present there are about twenty-five foreign buyers on the market. They represent large firms in London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Berlin, and points in Australia.

RITCHIE TO BE BROUGHT HERE.

Former First Ward Democratic Politician Is Wanted in Iowa for Bank Robbery.

Samuel J. Ritchie, alias Sam Scott, at one time a prominent Democratic politician in the First Ward, who was arrested at Baltimore charged with robbing the Bradley Bank of Eldon, Ia., will be brought to Chicago within a few days. From here he will be taken to Ottumwa for trial. The search for Ritchie was begun three years ago. Last Friday it was learned that he was living in Baltimore under the name of S. J. Bryant. He lived in Chicago for many years.

Samuel J. Ritchie.

PRICE OF SUGAR IS ADVANCED.

All Grades Except Coarse and Extra Fine Granulated Go Up Five Points in New York.

New York, May 22.—All grades of refined sugars have been advanced five points except coarse granulated and extra fine granulated. Orders for soft sugar are taken at Saturday's full prices. All undelivered balances on contracts expiring May 31 will be canceled except Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 16. Arbuckle Bros. and the Doscher Refining company have followed the advance in refined made by the American Sugar Refining company.

In trade circles it was explained that the advance was influenced by the firmness of raw sugars and the presence of the bubonic plague in San Francisco.

"The advance will not affect the consumer," said Graeme Stewart of the W. M. Hoyt company yesterday. "If it were not for the trade war prices probably would be considerably higher than they are now. The beginning of the canning season and the fact that raw sugar prices have advanced probably account for the increase."

May Pay in Full.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—It now seems probable that the claims against the defunct Plankinton Bank will be paid in full. The new assignee, Henry Hermann, announces that the dividends this year will amount to 15 per cent, which will bring the total dividends up to 75 per cent. It is claimed many of the assets have increased in value under the higher prices which prevail.

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Passenger Agents Fail to Agree on Division of Lehigh Valley Road's $6,000 Conscience Fund.

General Passenger Agents of the Chicago-St. Paul lines had a big row yesterday over the division of a so-called conscience fund contributed by the Lehigh Valley railroad. For several years the Lehigh Valley and Grand Trunk roads have joined the Chicago-St. Paul lines in meeting the "Soo" line rates, but this year the former refused to do so until after there had been a big movement of passengers from the East to points in the Northwest. It then became conscience smitten and returned the excess over its usual proportion of the rate on the traffic it had carried, amounting to between $6,000 and $7,000, to the chairman of the Western Passenger association, to be distributed among the Chicago-St. Paul roads.

The Wisconsin Central and the Albert Lea route demanded that the money should be divided equally, each road to get one-sixth of the total. The other lines thought the above-named roads not entitled to any of the money, as they had carried none of the Lehigh Valley's business, and insisted that the division be made in proportion to the share of the business which each line carried. An understanding could not be reached, as the Wisconsin Central and Albert Lea lines claimed an equal share under the pooling agreement of the Chicago-St. Paul roads.

Burlington Train Changes.

Several important changes will be made by the Burlington, beginning next Sunday, in the running of its trains. The theater train to Aurora and intermediate points, which now leaves at 11:20 p. m., will leave at 11:30. The owl train to Downer's Grove, which leaves at 11:59, will leave at 12:10. The 1:30 p. m. suburban train for Aurora will leave at 1:20 p. m. on Saturdays, at 1:30 p. m. on other days. The 1:33 p. m. Downer's Grove train, running express to Riverside and making all stops west of there, will leave at 1:30 p. m. Commencing today, commuters to Aurora will be carried on the 6:10 p. m. express train.

Deny Permanent Half Fare Story.

General Passenger Agents of the Western roads say the story that they proposed to establish a permanent half-fare rate for all army veterans is ridiculous. General Passenger Agent Eustis of the Burlington said it would be absolutely impossible to do such a thing. It would mean half rates for everybody, as it would be impossible to determine who are the veterans entitled to such a privilege. There are a million and a half of them in the country, and a majority of them are able to pay their fare. The general opinion is that a certain General Passenger Agent brought the matter up to get a good advertisement, and to make himself solid with the G. A. R. people.

Santa Fe Mortgage Filed.

In the Recorder's office was filed for record a general mortgage, dated Dec. 12, 1895, from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway company to the Union Trust company to secure an issue of $17,000,000 prior lien gold bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest and due on Oct. 1, 1925, on the entire property and branches of the company, and which is also security for a further authorized issue of $165,400,500 100-year 4 per cent gold bonds, secured by the general mortgage on the company's property in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. The adjustment of the mortgage is placed in the hands of the Central Trust company of New Jersey.

Bridge Cost $600,000, Sold for $10,000.

Leavenworth, Kas., May 22.—The Missouri and Kansas bridge, which spans the Missouri River two miles north of Leavenworth City, and enters the town on the Fort Leavenworth reservation, was today sold at auction by a Master Commissioner, appointed by the United States District Court. It was knocked down to Simon Stern for Emanuel L. Riser of New York for $10,000, the upset price. There was but one bid. The bridge was built in 1876 at a cost of $600,000. On February last a suit to foreclose a mortgage for $583,000, given in 1880, was filed by J. H. Shanklin, trustee for the bondholders, before United States Judge Hook, in Leavenworth, and the court ordered the property sold, appointing W. W. Hooper Master Commissioner.

Transportation Notes.

J. A. Spoor of the Chicago Junction railway has purchased a tract of forty-two acres at West Hammond, Ind., as an addition to the present freight yards of the company, for $44,000.

Central Passenger association roads have decided that on and after next Friday half-fare tickets on account of charity shall be sold only on recommendation of Commissioner Donald.

Western roads have agreed to make a rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip for the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Illinois, to be held at Joliet on May 27.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered an important decision in favor of the Central Pacific in a land grant case between individual settlers and the company, holding that the validity of the railroad's claims may not be questioned by fugitive and uncertain testimony of occupation by entry men years after its title has apparently been fixed.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Passenger association roads for the following occasions: American Foundrymen's association, Chicago, June 5 to 7; Illinois State Undertakers' association, Peoria, June 12 to 15; German Evangelical Synod of North America, St. Louis, June 24 to 26.

The transfer books for voting trust certificates of the Colorado Midland closed on Monday afternoon, and it is announced that a majority agreed to accept the offer of sale made by the voting trustees in April. The property will shortly be turned over to the new interests, the Colorado and Southern and Rio Grande Western. The sale was effected at a valuation of 30 for the $4,979,800 preferred shares and $3,421,300 common shares.

Bogus Cigar Label Case Dismissed.

The indictment recently returned against Hilda Edelman, accusing her of selling and having in her possession 6,000 cigars bearing counterfeit labels, was dismissed before Judge Brentano yesterday. Mrs. Edelman convinced the prosecution that she was an innocent party to the fraud, not knowing the labels were counterfeit.

Sues Blazing Sun at Midnight.

P. C. Smith has asked the Superior Court to appoint a receiver for the Blazing Sun at Midnight company. Smith states that he recovered a judgment against the company for $32,293 in April, 1900, but has been unable to collect it. The company's offices were formerly in Washington street, near Fifth avenue.

Hard to Break but the Coffee Habit can be Put Off.

"I was a coffee user from early childhood but it finally made me so nervous that I spent a great many sleepless nights, starting at every sound I heard and suffering with a continual dull headache. My hands trembled and I was also troubled with shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. The whole system showed a poisoned condition and I was told to leave off coffee, for that was the cause of it. I was unable to break myself of the habit until some one induced me to try Postum Food Coffee.

"The first trial the Food Coffee was flat and tasteless and I thought it was horrid stuff, but my friend urged me to try again and let it boil longer. This time I had a very delightful beverage and have been enjoying it ever since, and am now in a very greatly improved condition of health.

"My brother is also using Postum instead of coffee and a friend of ours, Mr. W., who was a great coffee user, found himself growing more and more nervous and was troubled at times with dizzy spells. His wife suffered with nausea and indigestion, also from coffee. They left it off and have been using Postum Food Coffee for some time and are now in a perfect condition of health." Grace C. M., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Put a piece of butter the size of two peas in the pot, to prevent it boiling over.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

MORE PRICE-CUTTING IN HIGH-COST CLOAKS.

NOT many days ago we told you of a wholesale marking down of prices in high-cost cloaks. Yesterday we followed this up with another series of mark-downs equally radical. The additional reductions amount to many hundreds of dollars. The result of these successive mark-downs is that we are offering superb appliqued capes and Eton jackets and high-class imported novelties at prices never before quoted in Chicago. Every garment is in the height of this season's style, exemplifying the best workmanship, after the best models. The opportunity should not be missed.

SILK LINED SUITS, $18.00.

ONE of the handsomest silk-lined suits that have ever been offered in the city is now one of the many specials in our 3d floor department at $18.00. It comes in two styles: Coat collar Eton and collarless Eton. It is made from fine imported cheviot in black, gray and tan. Both the jacket and skirt are lined with self-colored taffeta silk. The skirt is cut in the inverted box pleat style. A suit that would ordinarily retail at about $30.00—for this sale..... **$18.00**

$25.00 TAILORED SUITS, $15.00

One of the strongest offers ever made in our suit department. Beautiful line of tailored gowns, in fine broadcloth and Venetian, in black, blue, brown, gray, castor, and red. Jacket and front of skirt appliqued over taffeta. Jacket richly lined with self-colored taffeta silk; skirt cut in the box pleat style and lined with percaline. These suits were made to sell at $25.00, and are worth every cent of it—special with us this week at **$15.00**

AT SHIRTWAIST HEADQUARTERS.

WE EARNED this title honestly by giving better varieties and values than the same money would bring elsewhere and we are maintaining it this season in the same way we earned it.

WHITE LAWN WAISTS—in a hundred different styles as to yokes, lace inserting, tucking, collars, cuffs, etc.—an exceptionally large and varied collection at..... **$1.50**

Lace front waists with handsome white lace allover fronts—here only at..... **$1.75**

One of the handsomest waists we have ever carried is in white India linen lawn. It has tucked and hemstitched front, soft flaring cuffs, and French back. Another style has tucked fly front and embroidery inserted back. These waists are full of style and character. Exceptional values at..... **$2.50**

IN THE WAIST AND SKIRT DEPT.

HERE, too, we are making some startling reductions and are busy tearing old price tickets from some of the best lines of goods, and putting new and lower figures on them. Special with us are the following interesting items:

ORIENTAL SILK WAISTS—The stylish and pretty garments come in the rich and fanciful Oriental and Persian designs and colorings, finished in a variety of effective ways. Some have colored hemstitched front; some have a front of white tucked satin, elaborately trimmed. These dainty waists are cut down from $10.50 and $12.50 to a uniform price of..... **$7.50**

A $15.00 WAIST AT $10.50—A striking taffeta silk waist in a variety of plain colorings. These are trimmed with black silk braid and have a full tie of black hemstitched silk. The collar is of the new soft pattern and the waist has dress sleeves. Waists no better are priced $15.00 elsewhere, but this special line is offered here at..... **$10.50**

HOMESPUN SUMMER SKIRT—Unlined skirt of gray homespun shrunken before made up. Some of them are made plain in the new flaring style and others are trimmed with bands of stitched silk. These serviceable and stylish skirts are marked $10.50 and..... **$9.50**

LATEST STYLES AND SHAPES IN

OUTING AND TRAVELING HATS.

THE fashion makers have been more than usually happy in their designs for spring and summer, every-day and outing wear. We show such a splendid line of the new effects that it will be worth your while to see our State street window, and doubly so to come up to the second floor department and see the great stock there.

Soft felt hats, trimmed with bandanna scarfs; soft flexible braid hats, similarly trimmed; beautiful, stylish hats, ideal for every-day wear, for outing and for traveling. The prices range from $10.00 down to..... **$3.50**

THE LADYSMITH, one of the jauntiest summer hats we have ever brought out. Made of flexible straw that can be worn in any one of a variety of shapes at will. Rough braid trimmed with bandanna scarf, like cut—$2.45..... **$1.75**

MAY RIBBON SALE.

RIBBONS for summer gowns, for hair bows, sashes; ribbons for graduation, ribbons for every purpose at less than quoted elsewhere. Special bargains today.

A fine line of 3½-inch taffetas in dainty summer colorings; plain taffeta, taffetas with hemstitched edges, taffetas with white grounds and colored stripes—per yard..... **15c**

Fancy summer ribbons, every piece new, up to date, the latest effects in colorings as well as white, not a *piece* piece in the whole collection—per yard..... **19c**

Wide fancy ribbon for neck bows, waist bows, hats, etc.—4, 4½ and up to 6 inches wide—choice, per yard..... **38c**

All the latest French bows made free of charge.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Phenomenal values in oriental rugs.

Today and balance of week—arranged to eclipse any previous sale of its kind—a chance to obtain genuine hand made oriental rugs that will last a life time at the ordinary price of domestic made rugs—all arranged in large lots of hundreds to choose from.

Guehgil Kazaks—soft, refined colorings, suitable sizes for all purposes—some of these rugs are worth $18.00—reduction sale price— **11.00**

Cashmere rugs—positively phenomenal bargains—rugs worth up to $100.00—reduction price is less than the cost in the Orient—sizes about 8x10—at **60.00**

Antique Khive rugs—every rug buyer knows the values of this lot—sizes about 8x10—elegant for library or parlor—worth up to $110.00 —at— **65.00**

Persian rugs—Genuine hand-made Persian rugs for stair landings, vestibules and fire places—the regular $12.00 qualities for— **6.75**

Kazak rugs—rich, heavy, silky Kazak rugs—beautiful for halls, library, or parlor—sizes average about 4.6x8.0—the regular $40.00 rugs—today— **22.00**

Turkish Shirvan rugs—Genuine hand-made Turkish rugs—elegant for parlors, between doors, bay windows, etc.—a bargain that will not be repeated—positively worth up to $15.00—while they last— **8.00**

Sale dress skirts.

Exceptional values in stylish dress skirts—great saving opportunities.

Dress Skirts: New golf plaid and checked dress skirts, also mixed homespun effects, strictly tailor-made, water-proof bound, percaline lined, new inverted pleated back—ideal skirts—a great bargain while they last, as there is not a skirt in the lot that is worth less than $8.50—today **4.00**

Summer dress skirts: Stylish unlined dress skirts of homespun—kilt pleats—trimmed with taffeta bands—inverted pleat in back—velveteen bound—stitched around bottom—especially adapted to wear with shirt waists—in grays and tans— **6.75**

White pique skirts: Handsome white pique skirts with hamburg inserting—trimmed in diamond pattern—pleated back—deep hem—also fine pique skirts—kilt pleats, plain tailor-made, pleated back—deep hem—decidedly a bargain at **5.00**

Muslin underwear.

Broken lines, odds and ends and mussed and soiled garments priced to sell in a day regardless of cost.

Corset covers—broken lines—and slightly soiled corset covers—pretty styles—handsomely trimmed—garments which sold as high as $1.75—at 50c and **35c**

Drawers: Umbrella styles—trimmed with deep ruffles—hemstitched, lace or embroidery insertion and edges—all slightly soiled—formerly sold as high as $1.25—at 50c, 35c and **25c**

Walking skirts: Deep, full flounces—effectively trimmed with point de Paris, Valenciennes, Cluny and torchon laces—also fine embroidery—great bargains—at 1.85, 1.00 and **50c**

Night dresses: Muslin and cambric night dresses—slightly soiled—about 10 pretty styles to choose from—handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery. 1.05 for $2.50 gowns. 85c for $1.75 gowns. 50c for 85c gowns.

Sensational sale white waists, silk waists.

A New York manufacturer's entire sample line handsome stylish white waists bought at less than the bare cost of the material alone—on sale today at prices that are bound to attract the greatest crowd of saving-buyers that ever attended a silk waist sale.

White shirt waists.

White shirt waists in an endless variety of the latest styles, made of sheer white lawn and linen, also waists made of allover tucking, lace and embroidery insertions and rows of hemstitching—with the new style dress sleeves finished at wrists to match waists—very latest styles, shown for the first time today.

Waists worth every penny of $3.00 and up to $5.00—in three immense lots at—

1.00 1.50 1.75

Fancy silk waists.

Sample waists, made to retail as high as $30.00, sensationally priced at 10.00 and 7.98. The maker had no further use for them—of course, there are only about 200 of them—so you want to come today.

Extremely stylish silk waists, suitable for party or evening wear. Waists, that if bought in the regular way, we could not sell for less than $15.00 to $30.00. We bought them at less than cost, so today you choose at—

7.98 and 10.00

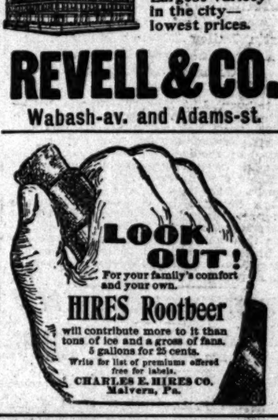
FURNITURE

FOR SUMMER USE.

Largest variety in the city—lowest prices.

REVELL & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.



BISHOP HATS.

Never surpassed, seldom equaled. *$3.00 and $4.00.*

A. BISHOP & CO., 186 State-st.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES—Office Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., May 21, 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. June 21, 1900, for furnishing and delivering at either the Chicago, Boston, or Philadelphia Depots of the Quartermaster's Department, woolen blankets, forage caps, fur caps, linen collars, knit woolen drawers, buckskin gauntlets, fur gauntlets, berlin gloves, campaign hats, hat cords, leggins, nankeen drawers, nankeen undershirts, arctic overshoes, muslin shirts, russet shoes, cotton stockings, wool stockings, corn brooms, scrubbing brushes, barrack chairs, storm and recruiting flags, flannel, and khaki shirting. All articles must conform to standard samples and specifications. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to Colonel J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND MUTTON.—Office Chief Commissary, Chicago, Ill., April 23, 1900.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m., May 24, 1900, and opened, by Commissaries of following posts, each receiving proposals for his own post only, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and mutton at Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Fort Thomas, Ky., and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., during six months commencing July 1, 1900. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Mutton," and addressed to Commissary at post bid for. W. L. ALEXANDER, Major, C. S.

Sporting News...

If you want the latest and most reliable sporting news read The Tribune.

Summer Hats

KNOX WORLD RENOWNED HEADGEAR

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

EXTRA QUALITY.

STRAW HATS... GOLF HATS... SAILOR HATS OUTING HATS.. DERBY and.. SOFT FELT HATS

Styles correct—quality absolutely the best—none genuine without the trade mark.

Shayne's $3 Derby

The best hat on earth for the money.

We also have the best

$3.00 Straw Hat

Sold in America.

KID GLOVES

UMBRELLAS WALKING STICKS

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

187-189 STATE ST.

PALMER HOUSE BLOCK. CHICAGO.

READ THE TRIBUNE FOR SPORTING NEWS.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

WOMAN'S RIGHT IS GRANTED.

General Conference at Last Gives Her Title to Seat in Future Sessions.

TWO BISHOPS ARE NAMED

Dr. D. H. Moore and Dr. J. W. Hamilton Are Elected on Seventeenth Ballot.

TAKE UP TIME LIMIT TODAY.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

8:30 a. m.—Devotional exercises, conducted by Dr. R. J. Cook of Chattanooga.
9 a. m.—Business session, Bishop Foss presiding. Committee reports and emergency motions.
9:30 a. m.—Consideration of report of Committee on Itinerancy, recommending removal of time limit on pastorates.
10:30 a. m.—Address by fraternal delegates from Presbyterian General Assembly.
11 a. m.—Election of four publishing agents.
12:30 p. m.—Adjournment.
2:30 p. m.—Devotional exercises, conducted by Dr. W. D. Parr of South Bend, Ind.
3 p. m.—Business session, Bishop Hurst presiding. Committee reports and emergency motions.
5 p. m.—Adjournment.
6 p. m.—Anniversary of the Board of Education at Studebaker Theater.

BALLOTS FOR BISHOPS.

	16th.	17th.
David H. Moore	426	534
John W. Hamilton	411	510
Necessary to elect, 444.		

The right of women to membership in the General Conference of the Methodist church, which has been the subject of debate in each quadrennial session of that body for many years, was definitely affirmed yesterday by a vote of 542 to 94 of the delegates, the announcement of the vote being greeted with applause and waving of handkerchiefs that evoked the presiding Bishop's protest and interrupted the proceedings.

The other important feature of the day's session was the election of Dr. D. H. Moore and Dr. J. W. Hamilton as Bishops.

It was one of the most impressive moments of the conference, when, after eloquent debate for and against the proposition to amend the organic law of the church by changing "laymen" to "lay members" in the clause defining eligibility of delegates, the vote was taken that affirmed the rights of women. Speakers had made reference to the magnanimous action of Mrs. McMahan of Griggsville, Ill., in giving up the seat to which she was elected for this conference so that her claim should not be an obstacle in the way of seating the provisional delegates and giving laymen equal representation. To the favorable sentiment aroused by her action was attributed in large measure the success of the movement to affirm the right of women to share in the conference.

The action of the conference is expected to be concurred in by the annual conferences, before which the organic law of the church will go for ratification, and in which it must receive a three-fourths vote. The passage of the motion in the conference required but a two-thirds vote.

Action on the matter ensued on the presentation of an amendment offered by Dr. Moore.

Debate on Woman Question.

The debate on the woman question was sharp. Dr. Buckley amused the audience by saying: "This means that the figure which illumined the Garden of Eden, when Adam sat in his loneliness, will stalk, or strut, or walk, or mince, or flit across the stage of the conference."

The point that brought up the discussion was the amendment of Dr. Moore to substitute "lay members" for "laymen." On the motion to adopt the organic law as amended the vote was 542 to 94. The law must now go down to the annual conferences and receive a three-fourths vote there.

The vote on the woman question was applauded vigorously.

Two Bishops Are Elected.

David H. Moore and John W. Hamilton were elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the seventeenth ballot in the morning. They will be ordained at special services to be held in the Auditorium next Sunday afternoon. After the last ballot was announced Dr. Hamilton stood in the corridor, tears running down his cheeks, while his friends pressed around to congratulate him.

The election of Bishops, which was begun one week ago yesterday, is concluded, and the business of the conference will go on more speedily.

Time Limit Up Today.

Today the time limit will be taken up again for discussion, and it is the general belief that a conclusion will be reached. In the first flurry of debate on the question there appeared but one possibility—that the time limit must go. Had it been put to a vote then, a majority of the delegates would have removed the time limit unconditionally. In the meantime, so many propositions have been allowed to develop that it is not certain to go through unconditionally. The movement to return to a three-year limit has been made, with no possibility that it will carry, but in order to make the extreme conservatism offset the radical action proposed in the majority report of the Committee on Itinerancy.

A new development in the time limit question this morning will be a movement to have the limit removed from the presiding eldership as well as the pastorate. President C. J. Little said: "The removal of the time limit from the presiding eldership would be advantageous to the church, and I am not afraid of it." Presiding Elder H. G. Jackson believes the office should change as often as six years, the present limit. Some fear the new movement may result in defeating the proposition relating to pastors.

Result of the Election.

The Methodist Church has had in its history forty-four Bishops, the present election increasing the number to forty-six. The number of effective Bishops is increased from sixteen to eighteen. As it has been decided that two of the general Bishops are to go abroad, one to Zurich for Europe, and one to Shanghai for eastern Asia, the number in this country will remain the same as in the last quadrennium.

Dr. Moore's election leaves a vacancy in the editorship of the Western Christian Advocate. Dr. Hamilton's place as secretary of the Freedmen's Aid society is sure to be filled by M. C. B. Mason, who has been his associate secretary for several years, as the order recently adopted allowed but one secretary. One of the two men would have had to go and Dr. Hamilton's election as Bishop prevented the necessity of a choice.

More Offices to Fill.

The question of elections is far from settled by the choice of Bishops. Next in order are the publishing agents of the Eastern and Western concerns. It is conceded that Homer L. Eaton and G. P. Mains will be re-elected in the East. In the West there are a dozen candidates for the places of Agents Curts and Jennings. Among the more prominently mentioned are Dr. Horace Reed of Decatur, Ill.; W. F. Whitlock, Ohio; D. L. Rader, Colorado; G. W. Moss, layman, Chicago; M. K. Weakley, Cincinnati.

The election of editors for the Christian Advocate follows. Among those who hope to fill the vacancy left by Dr. Moore in the Western Christian Advocate office are Sam[illegible] Plants of Appleton, Wis.; John P. D. John, Indiana; S. F. Whitlock, Ohio; Richard J. Cooke, Chattanooga.

Attacks University Projectors.

The methods used by the projectors of the American University were called in question by Dr. John F. Goucher in the Committee on Education, and the matter was referred to a subcommittee.

According to the statements of Dr. Goucher, the covenant made at the Omaha Conference in 1892 between the American University, the General Conference, and the College association, by the terms of which the university projectors agreed to carry on only graduate work in the institution, not to interfere with the support of other institutions by undue efforts to secure contributions from their constituencies, and not to open the school until $5,000,000, over and above the value of the grounds, had been secured, had been violated. He claimed the university had announced its opening at Washington with not more than $1,000,000 collected, and that, through the influence of its chancellor, Bishop John F. Hurst, it had invaded the territories occupied by other institutions.

"We have too many suckling institutions in the church already," he said. "We must guard against this condition of affairs."

The committee has prepared a report on the relation of the Bishops to theological schools, giving the Bishops the right only to object to the reelection of a member of a faculty, but no power to remove any such member.

Epworth League Committee Meets.

The Epworth league committee held its last meeting, and its report will go to the General Conference this afternoon. Proposed changes in the Board of Control received unfavorable action, and the memorial will go back to the conference without the committee's sanction. The proposition to establish an age limit in the Epworth league was rejected.

Work of Other Committees.

The Committee on Episcopacy at an extra session in the evening decided to recommend to the Bishops that each make appointments in contiguous annual conferences and as far as possible preside over the same conferences for four years. Dr. John F. Goucher objected and said that if one particular Bishop were to preside over the college at Baltimore, of which he is President, he would resign, as he knew it would be useless to try to get fair representation. It was said he that he was soon promoted to the rank of Captain. Later he became Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers.

At the close of the war he returned to the ministry, and in the church has had a varied career. In 1875 he was made President of Wesleyan College for Women in Cincinnati. He resigned a few years later to become President of Denver University. Dr. Moore has been popular as a speaker, and almost as much in demand as any Bishop. He is said to have spoken at over 400 dedications of churches during his ministry. In matters of church polity he has been a progressive, favoring the admission of women, equal lay representation, and the removal of the time limit.

DAVID H. MOORE, METHODIST BISHOP-ELECT.

Bishop-Elect David H. Moore is one of the most widely known men in Methodism. He has been editor of the Western Christian Advocate at Cincinnati for many years, and has been a member of four general conferences. No one will be more honored at the reception which the Grand Army posts of Chicago will extend to the Methodists on Saturday than Bishop-Elect Moore, who was a Lieutenant Colonel in the union army in the civil war.

Dr. Moore was born on a farm, near Athens, O., in 1838, and was graduated at the Ohio University in 1860. In the same year he entered the Ohio Conference, but when the civil war broke out he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteers. His service was so noteworthy

SIDELIGHTS ON THE CONFERENCE.

BY THE REV. W. E. M'LENNAN, Pastor Trinity M. E. Church.

The proposed constitution, after a delay of several days, was again brought up for discussion in yesterday's session. The special committee of fifteen, to which were referred some of the more knotty problems connected with the organic law, made its report. A few changes in the original report were suggested, which were adopted without delay. One of these was the striking out of the section which, in the original report, permitted members of mission conferences to vote in home conferences for delegates to the General Conference. It was felt that such permission might produce much confusion and seriously embarrass mission work. Several missionaries advocated their own disfranchisement, rather than raise difficulties in the way of the progress of their cause.

The restrictive rule, which prohibits the General Conference from altering or changing any part of the constitution, so as to "do away with episcopacy" or destroy the "itinerant general superintendency" was adopted without change. Dr. Neely argued against the archaic form of this section, and the apparently ironclad form which seems to prevent any modification of the government touching the episcopacy, but the conference preferred to keep the old form.

The special committee had to confess that on those sections, in which the "woman question" was involved, it had no deliverance to make. That left the whole matter where it was when the standing commission made its first report. It was seen that no compromise was possible. Either the proposed constitution must clearly include or exclude women from both the General and the Lay Electoral Conferences. In the past the question of woman's place was determined by an interpretation of the General Conference. But a new constitution could not refuse to speak plainly. Hence it was necessary to decide for or against woman's membership.

It was a thrilling moment when, oratory having done its work, and parliamentary tactics having been exhausted, the final vote showed that this General Conference proposed to remove all disabilities from the women of the church. The constitution must, of course, go down to the annual conferences before it becomes operative, but it is hardly possible that it will be defeated there.

Dr. Buckley, who has been a consistent and determined opponent of giving woman a seat in the General Conference, made an explanation of his position, and served notice that he would oppose the adoption of the favorable clause by the annual conferences. There is no evidence that he will be more successful there than in yesterday's session, where an overwhelming majority voted, in response to the appeal of a colored delegate, to "turn de women loose."

WILLIAM E. MCLENNAN.

referred to Bishop Hurst, against whom charges of overzealous work for the American University at Washington were made in another committee earlier in the day.

The Committee on Book Concern decided to recommend that the depositories at Boston, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and San Francisco close out their miscellaneous book business and act as depositories proper. The Chicago depository was made the only exception to the rule. It was recommended that the salaries of all employés be reduced and that smaller quarters be leased. Managers were censured for employing their relatives, and civil service regulations were recommended. The Southwestern Christian Advocate secured a subsidy of $9,200, a reduction of $2,800 from that of the last quadrennium. Financial assistance was refused the Methodist Advocate Journal, published at Chattanooga.

Pamphlets Oppose McKinley.

Each of the delegates in the morning received in the mail a small package containing proof sheets of a pamphlet opposing the reelection of President McKinley on the ground of his alleged sympathy with the liquor traffic and with the Catholic Church. The sheet contains cartoons aiming to emphasize its allegations.

Hear of Deaconess Work.

A large audience in Studebaker Theater in the evening heard of the work accomplished by the deaconesses of Methodism since the church gave them its sanction twelve years ago. Bishop Bowman presided.

LAY THEATER CORNER-STONE.

Rite Held at Site Where New Illinois Playhouse Is Being Erected.

The cornerstone of the Illinois Theater was laid yesterday shortly after noon. No ceremonies accompanied the rite, as Manager Will J. Davis did not know until Monday night that the time for laying the stone was at hand.

Mr. Davis and many of his theatrical and newspaper friends were the onlookers, the group including Harry J. Powers, who will be one of the proprietors of the theater; Harry G. Sommers, who will be its treasurer; Gus Frohman of New York, and Mrs. Powers.

The lead casket that was placed in the rock cavity contained photographs of theatrical people; Chicago daily papers of yesterday, theater programs, coins and stamps, and a pint of bourbon.

ACCUSES LAWYER OF BARRATRY

W. Van Kirk Makes Charge Against Attorney Robert Cantwell—Latter Is Arrested.

Attorney Robert E. Cantwell, 508 Ashland Block, will have a hearing before Justice Everett on May 29 on a charge of barratry. The complainant is W. Van Kirk. The arrest, it is alleged, was due to an advertisement in which Mr. Cantwell offered to take through bankruptcy free of charge any city employé who is in the "hands of the loan sharks." Van Kirk alleges the advertisement was inserted to incite proceedings in bankruptcy and quarrels with a view to promote strife and contention against a number of firms. Cantwell was released on his own recognizance.

TRIES TO INCLOSE A HIGHWAY.

Charles Meeker Builds a Fence Over Seventy-ninth Street — Police Compel Its Removal.

The residents of Cheltenham are aroused over an attempt made yesterday to build a fence on Ontario avenue, across Seventy-ninth street, and thus shut off access to the lake front. South Chicago police, with an order from Commissioner of Public Works McGann, compelled the carpenters to pull down what they had built. Charles Meeker of Ontario avenue and Seventy-ninth street, who tried to build the barrier across the street, claims the street never has been opened to the public east of Ontario avenue, and that he, the owner, has a right to inclose it.

FEAR MASCOT HAS GONE MAD.

Evanston Police Ordered to Kill on Sight Northwestern University's Yellow Dog "Chute."

The Northwestern University mascot, a yellow dog named "Chute" is supposed to have gone mad. The animal has been missing for two days, and the police claim it has bitten eight other dogs, and has become dangerous. They were notified yesterday morning to shoot the dog on sight, and many students went out searching for their mascot, hoping to prevent his death, but did not find "Chute." Last fall the dog was stolen by the Beloit football team, but two days later appeared at Evanston. "Chute" once was the property of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity at Beloit.

FEAR LOSS OF FRANCHISE

UNION LOOP PEOPLE WANT LIABILITY TESTED IN SEPARATE SUIT.

Attorney Clarence Knight Thinks City Plan of Annulling Its Grant a Wild Western Way of Doing Business—Contract with Mayor Swift Claimed to Be Invalid Because Beyond Power of Municipal Executive — Counsel Walker Firm—C. T. Yerkes Talks.

Clarence Knight, representing the Union Loop company, and Corporation Counsel Walker, on the part of the city, yesterday went over the question of the liability of the Loop company in the matter of compensation for its franchise, without reaching an agreement. Mr. Knight wanted the matter decided by a suit in which the question of the forfeiture of the franchise should not be considered, agreeing that the company would pay if it lost, while the Corporation Counsel insisted that he intended to go ahead with the plan of seeking to forfeit the franchise, if the Council authorizes him to, and settle the matter in that way.

This is not at all to the liking of the company, which, while it insists it has a good case, does not care to take the risk of losing its franchise should the court decision happen to be against it. The prophecy now is that it will pay the money the city claims rather than let the matter go too far.

Exactly how much that amount is no one other than the officials of the company knows. The contract provides it shall be, for the first five years, 5 per cent of its gross receipts after $25,000 has been deducted. As the company has never made any report of these receipts the city can only guess at the amount it claims, but it is estimated as between $30,000 and $40,000.

Knight Serves Formal Request.

Mr. Knight called on Mr. Walker yesterday and served on him the following notice:

Dear Sir—I notice there was introduced in the City Council last night an ordinance concerning the compensation to be paid to the city by the Union Elevated company. I wish to say that we are ready to determine this question in court at once, and will take every step necessary to facilitate an immediate hearing. If it shall be determined that the Union Elevated company is liable to the City of Chicago for any sum of money under the supposed contract it will promptly pay the same. CLARENCE KNIGHT,
General Counsel for the Union Elevated company.

The Corporation Counsel promptly told Mr. Knight this would not do at all. The city already had determined on its course, which was to ask the City Council to declare the franchise of the company forfeited on account of its failure to pay the compensation claimed, and when this was done to bring a suit to enforce the forfeiture. Under this suit the courts would be asked to determine the liability of the company, and if they decided against it then the city would proceed to tear down the structure. He was not willing to enter into any stipulation as to agreed suits or anything of the kind.

Calls City Plan a Wild Western Way.

Mr. Knight objected to this as "a wild Western way of doing business." It was not in accord with the more cultured and easier methods which prevailed in the East, and he did not approve of it all. He suggested it would be a simple thing for the city to sue the company for the money and the company would confess all the facts as claimed, resting its defense on the plea that the contract entered into between itself and Mayor Swift, in which the compensation is agreed on, was illegal on the ground that the Mayor had no right to make such a contract.

This Mr. Walker declined to do. He said the city would insist on attempting to forfeit the franchise, and if the company did not like that way of doing business it could acknowledge its liability and pay the money. If it still refused it must take the risk of losing its franchise if it lost the suit.

So the situation stands at present. Speaking of it Corporation Counsel Walker said:

"The claim of the company is that it is not bound by its agreement to pay compensation to the city, because Mayor Swift exceeded his powers when he entered into the agreement with it. As an excuse for refusing to pay the money it claimed the city had broken the agreement when the Council passed the ordinance forbidding the erection of bridges between the loop and adjoining stores. The plea it will rely on, however, if the case ever comes to trial is the right of Mayor Swift to make the contract.

Alleged Flaws in the Contract.

"The fault found with that contract is that not only did the Mayor usurp the powers of the Council, but that the consideration expressed in it is the agreement by the Mayor not to veto the franchise ordinance. The contention of the city is that inasmuch as it has kept its part of the contract and allowed the company to build the loop that the company, having received its share of the benefits, must keep its part of the contract also. We are convinced the courts would hesitate a long while before declaring the doctrine of ultra vires to rule in this case. Again, even if the Mayor did exceed his power in making the agreement, it is extremely probable that courts would estop the company from setting it up as a defense against paying money which in all equity it owes. Altogether, I am confident the city has a good case.

"As to the request of the company to determine the contest in some other way than by attempting to forfeit the franchise, the city cannot consider that for a moment. If it refuses to pay the money the city claims it must take the risk of losing its franchise. It would be too easy for it to be allowed to have its liability determined in an independent suit in which nothing is to be determined except the fact of the liability."

Charles T. Yerkes Talks.

In an interview in New York yesterday Charles T. Yerkes said:

"I think it was a proper thing to bring up the question of whether the Union Loop should pay the percentage on its receipts or not. If the courts decide that the company is wrong in refusing to pay it will pay at once. If, on the other hand, the courts should decide otherwise, certainly the company would not pay. We take the position that we do for these reasons:

"In the first place, we considered it a species of sandbagging at the time the contract was made between the Union Elevated company and the Mayor. We had in good faith built three sides of the loop and had tried hard to get the Van Buren street side in condition so that we could build the fourth side and get the road in operation. We spent an enormous amount of money with property-holders to accomplish this, and after we had done so we were held up and forced to agree to a contract providing that we should pay extraordinary taxes on the whole structure. We would have carried out our part of the contract if the city had not in the most direct way violated its agreement. In fact, the City Council even went so far as to pass an ordinance annulling in part the privileges granted to us under the contract, and policemen were instructed that a part of the conditions in the contract must not be carried out. When this was done we declined to carry out our side of the agreement. Now, it is possible that we were wrong in the stand we have taken, but I don't believe it and I can be convinced only by the decision of a court of competent jurisdiction. There is no feeling in the matter on our part. It is merely a business question, and we shall interpose nothing to prevent an early settlement of it."

SUPPOSED CRIPPLE IS FINED.

Thomas Dubion Arrested at a Loop Station by Alderman Minwegen After a Hard Struggle.

Thomas Dubion, a supposed cripple, was fined $25 by Justice Kersten yesterday for disorderly conduct. Two guards tried to eject Dubion on Monday night from the Lake and State street station of the Union loop, where he was selling sticking plasters. He was getting the best of the fight when Alderman Minwegen took a hand and subdued the man after a hard tussle.

JOHN W. HAMILTON, NEW METHODIST BISHOP.

Bishop-Elect John W. Hamilton, secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational society, was one of the first candidates mentioned for election, and before the conference met his name was most talked of. Dr. Hamilton's home is in New York, where the offices of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational society are.

Dr. Hamilton was born in Weston, Va., on March 3, 1845. He was graduated from Mount Union College in 1865, and from Boston University in 1871. He commenced to preach in the Pittsburg Conference in 1866. In 1868 he was transferred to the New England Conference and was assigned to Malden. He became prominent a few years later as the founder of the People's Church in Boston, which he served for nine years. He was elected to his present office by the conference of 1892. He was supported in the election for Bishop by all the colored delegates, who, it is said, were anxious to have M. C. B. Mason, their representative, in the office of secretary of the Freedmen's Aid society.

Dr. Hamilton has published a history of the Episcopal board, entitled "Lives of the Methodist Bishops." He has had much experience in parliamentary bodies, having been a member of five general conferences, and is in other ways considered well qualified for the position of Bishop to which the conference has elevated him.

APPOINTMENTS MADE AT YALE.

University Corporation Selects New Professors and Instructors for Next Year's Collegiate Course.

New Haven, Conn., May 22.—[Special.]—Yale's new professors for next year were elected today at the annual business meeting of the corporation. The corporation did not take up the abolition of the sophomore societies, deciding to leave that matter to the faculty. The appointments made were as follows:

John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State, as Storrs lecturer in the Yale Law School for 1901.

Dr. Otto G. Ramsay, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, as professor in the medical school.

Dr. Charles J. Bartlett, now assistant professor, to be full professor in the medical school.

James W. Toumey, biologist in the University of Arizona, assistant professor of forestry, in the new Forest School.

F. Wells Williams, promoted from an instructor to an assistant professor of modern Oriental history in the academic department.

Dr. C. C. Torrey, recently appointed professor of Oriental and Semitic languages, was granted absence for a year from the academic department. He has been appointed head of the new school of Oriental languages at Jerusalem.

Kenneth McKenzie of the University of West Virginia was made instructor in French in the academic department. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. Alex. McKenzie of Harvard.

George R. Montgomery, Yale '92, was appointed lecturer in philosophy in the graduate department.

In the scientific department Assistant Professor Percy F. Smith was made full professor of mathematics in the Sheffield Scientific School.

Assistant Professor F. E. Beach reappointed assistant professor in physics.

George P. Starkweather was advanced from an instructor to an assistant professor of applied mechanics.

Henry A. Bumstead was advanced from an assistant to a full professor in physics.

P. T. Walden was made assistant professor of chemistry.

Dr. Rudolph Schwill was made instructor in German.

Clyde Glasscock was made instructor in German.

Frederick G. Robbins was made instructor in French.

Dr. Harry Foote was made instructor in analytical chemistry.

Yandell Henderson was made instructor in physiological chemistry.

ISSUES G. A. R. PROCLAMATION.

Mayor Urges Preparations for the Entertainment of "Good, Gray Vet erans" at Encampment.

Mayor Harrison yesterday issued a proclamation on the Grand Army encampment, saying that in "entertaining the good, gray veterans," he was solicitous, as Chief Magistrate of the city, that Chicago omit no proper act to evince its interest in the occasion and its grateful appreciation of the Grand Army. He presented in the proclamation the following appeals:

That all citizens carefully prepare for the occasion by decorating their homes and places of business in a fit manner, and particularly that the national colors be everywhere displayed.

That the social, fraternal, and business organizations of the city, so far as may be compatible with the plans of the Committee of Arrangements, devise special entertainments for our visitors.

That our people contribute generally and liberally to the fund required by the Finance committee having that matter in charge, not as an investment from a few, but as a testimonial from all.

George B. Ross of the Lexington Hotel contributed $500 to the fund for the expense of the encampment. It is expected the hotels will contribute $20,000. The Finance committee now has $50,000.

Professor J. J. Tobias has been appointed to take charge of the bureau of public comfort and information.

TERRY IS ELECTED EDITOR.

Close Vote at Northwestern Accompanied by One Fist Fight—Fraud Charged Again.

The students of Northwestern University have elected Guy E. Terry, son of Dr. Milton Terry of Garrett Biblical Institute, editor-in-chief of the Northwestern, the college weekly. The fight was a bitter one and was decided by the closest vote ever cast at the institution, Terry getting 135 votes to 134 for Albert E. Russell. The Russell faction are considering another contest on the ground of illegal voting. During the voting yesterday W. Smith, a Terry man, and F. Schiener, a supporter of Russell, came to blows. Smith was severely handled.

Special Services on Ascension Day.

The Church of the Ascension will observe Ascension day tomorrow with special services. It is the anniversary of the consecration of the church, and mass will be said at 5, 7, 8, 9:30, and 11 o'clock, the last to be a solemn high mass with procession. An orchestra will assist the choir of men and boys. Today will be observed as a "quiet day," with meditations after mass at 9:30, 2:30, and 4:30. Vespers and benediction will be sung at 7:30.

Dismisses Case Against Mrs. Lamb.

For want of evidence Justice Prindiville yesterday discharged Mrs. R. H. Lamb, 1044 East Sixtieth street, who was arraigned before him on a charge of larceny. Mrs. Lamb was arrested on complaint of William L. Fitch, 1425 Park avenue, who charged her with the theft of a gold ring. Both parties recently figured in a case before Justice Dooley, in which Fitch was charged by Mrs. Lamb with unlawfully withholding $1,600 from her.

AGREE ON PLAGUE SITUATION.

Health Officers and Attorneys for Chinese Decide Not to Make Bubonic Inoculation Compulsory.

San Francisco, Cal., May 22.—At a meeting of the Board of Health and the attorneys of the Chinese Six Companies this afternoon a letter was drawn up for posting in Chinatown to the effect that the Board of Health will not forcibly compel the Chinese to submit to inoculation and that only those volunteering to undergo the operation would be treated by the physicians. It was also decided that a house-to-house canvass of Chinatown would be made to discover, if possible, any hidden cases of the disease, if such exist, and to thoroughly cleanse the disease breeding spots.

No new cases have been reported to the board, and that body now has every reason to believe that the plague has been completely stamped out, though every precaution will be taken until this belief is verified. The federal authorities are still inoculating Chinese who attempt to leave the city by boat or train, but this may be stopped at once in view of the promising state of affairs in the city.

Taking the declaration of the State Board of Health that bubonic plague does not exist in San Francisco or any other part of California as a text, the Call and Chronicle this morning editorially denounce the San Francisco Board of Health. They charge that last March the Board of Health for political reasons attempted to create a plague scare and is now attempting to vindicate its former course by the alleged discovery of fresh plague cases.

RIO JANEIRO, May 22.—It is officially announced that several cases of the plague have occurred here.

CHINESE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

They Continue to Arrive in Chicago—Sam Moy Doubts Plague's Existence in the West.

Chinese from San Francisco are still entering Chicago. On the Northwestern train, which arrived at 8:15 Monday night, were two Chinamen who, failing to effect proper railroad connections, spent the night in Chicago, departing on the Baltimore and Ohio road at 10:20 Tuesday morning. Efforts to discover the identity of the men or where they lodged proved futile, as the members of the Chinese colony professed ignorance of their stay.

Henry Sling, 224 South Clark street, Chinese agent for the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific lines, says there has been an influx of Chinese for the last week. The majority are bound for Eastern points from Hongkong and had passed through San Francisco. The passenger departments of the Southern Pacific and Northwestern roads say they have received no official notice of quarantine against San Francisco. Telegrams announced that Texas had declared quarantine against San Francisco on Wednesday, but later advices declared the action precipitate and announced its withdrawal. Sling declares that even had the edict gone forth on Saturday, this morning's trains from the West would bring into Chicago Chinamen who had left San Francisco since the promulgation.

Sam Moy, 319 South Clark street, one of the leaders of the Chinese colony, professes doubt of the existence of the plague in San Francisco. He states that Chinamen who have left San Francisco since the excitement insist that there have been no authentic cases of the disease. Moy claims the members of the Chicago colony have no fear of an epidemic in any case, as the sanitary condition of Chicago's Chinatown is vastly superior to that of San Francisco.

FIRE IN YALE OBSERVATORY.

Blaze in Astronomical Photographic Room Destroys Property Valued at $500—Telescope Is Safe.

New Haven, Conn., May 22.—[Special.]—Yale astronomers had an unpleasant experience with fire this afternoon. Their photographic room was damaged to the amount of $500. Some valuable plates of pictures taken in recent astronomical observations were destroyed. The flames penetrated to the apparatus packed by the astronomers for their Southern trip to observe the solar eclipse next week, but did not destroy much of it. M. F. Smith, the Yale astronomical photographer, saved most of the packages of solar eclipse apparatus. The big telescope of the observatory was in the next room, but was not injured, owing to the prompt fire service.

Wedded in Burlington.

Burlington, Ia., May 22.—[Special.]—At Christ Episcopal Church, at noon today, Frances, eldest daughter of the late Thomas J. Potter, former general manager of the Burlington and President of the Union Pacific railroads, was married to Charles S. Hutchins of Bennington, Vt. They will live in Burlington.

Judgment Against Mrs. Clara Keator.

Judgment was entered in Judge Holdom's court yesterday by the Gorden Hotel against Mrs. Clara B. Keator for $1,300.

MUTINY ON THE WARSHIP TEXAS.

Trial for Men Who Attacked Petty Officers on Recent Cruise of Vessel.

ARMOR TO CAUSE DELAY.

Naval Experts Declare That New Ships Will Be Long in Building.

NEWS OF NATION'S CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., May 22.

Trouble on the Battleship Texas.

There has been a great deal of trouble on board the battleship Texas, and some of the disturbances among the enlisted men have approached absolute mutiny. The uprisings occurred during the cruise which has recently ended at the Brooklyn navy yard, and which included a visit to Galveston and a call at the Bermudas. The commanding officer of the ship, Captain Gibson, was about to go upon the retired list, and he preferred not to distinguish his career in the last days by a series of courts-martial. He was led into a leniency which did no good among the more refractory members of the enlisted force of the ship.

Some of the men were from the slum sections of the big cities. A few of the most unruly were only apprentices, but were men grown, with all the recklessness of city thugs. They attacked the master-at-arms, the petty officers who are in charge of the enlisted men, and fatally injured one of these officers. They openly defied those in authority and on one occasion they resulted the commanding officer of the ship under such circumstances as led to one of the junior officers of the ship, acting as its executive at the time, to threaten to report the incident directly to the Navy department, provided the Captain did not himself take the necessary action.

This led the commanding officer to impose certain minor punishments, which did not mean much to the offenders, and who have since ostensibly paraded the contempt of naval authority. The situation grew in seriousness and the officers feared the crew would get beyond their control unless the offenders were properly and promptly reprimanded.

The failure to try the men by court-martial without delay or to impose the severest punishments permitted by regulations encouraged the original offenders to commit other breaches of discipline. The officers are said to have become alarmed as the prospect. They became nervous at the apparent indifference of the commanding officer to order the offenders to trial.

It was not until the ship reached New York that courts were convened, and ten men have been ordered before them. Some of the offenders will probably serve long sentences at the naval prison at the Boston navy yard. The offenses charge assault with intent to kill, insubordination, mutiny, and general disobedience of orders.

The specifications recite that certain men cowardly attacked their superiors among the petty officers, going aloft and throwing down bolts and other articles with the intent of killing those whom they assaulted.

The lack of discipline on board the Texas does not extend outside of the ten men who are now being tried by the court-martial, but the effect on the remainder of the crew of unpunished insubordination is likely to be disastrous, the naval officials here fear.

Predict Long Delay in Getting Armor.

Naval ordnance officers say there is every prospect that the ships which have been authorized by this year's appropriation will not be constructed for ten or more years, if the provisions of the present bill are lived up to. They say that armor cannot be bought for $445 per ton for these ships, and they expect the armor plate makers to refuse point blank to enter into a contract for supplying the material at any such rate. This means, under the requirements of the act, the construction of an armor plate plant, which cannot be accomplished in less than ten years, and possibly in a longer period, say the ordnance experts. They do not circulate this impression for the purpose of influencing the action of the conference committees, but they base it on the commercial situation.

They say it will be a difficult matter, in the first place, to obtain machinery and the expert foremen and heads of departments necessary in such an undertaking. Then another difficulty will occur when it comes to getting the raw material for such a plant.

The estimate of Senator Chandler that such a shop could be put in working order in less than a year shows, the naval officers say, that he has given no serious study to the matter and does not appreciate the difficulties in getting material and men for an armor plate establishment.

Clark's Credentials on the Table.

W. A. Clark's new credentials as a Senator from Montana were presented in the Senate today by Senator Carter, who asked that they be read and laid on the table. These are the papers made out by Acting Governor Spriggs, who appointed Mr. Clark during the absence of Governor Smith. They were read to the Senate, and as no objection was made, now lie upon the table, where they will remain. Tomorrow the credentials of Martin Maginnis, who was appointed by Governor Smith, are expected to be presented, and these, too, will lie upon the table.

It is now certain nothing more will be done in the Clark case at this session, and the resolution declaring that the seat which Mr. Clark occupied for a short time to be vacant probably will remain unacted upon, as well as the credentials of Clark and Maginnis, which will in all probability be referred to the Committee on Elections and Privileges, to slumber there until next winter, when the whole question will be solved by the election by the Legislature of Montana of another Senator from that State.

As soon as the credentials had been read Mr. Chandler, chairman of the Committee on Elections and Privileges, took them from the desk and scrutinized them closely. After studying them for a few moments he sought his Republican and Democratic colleagues of the committee, exhibited the paper, and seemed to get some amusement out of it. An examination of the document, however, develops there was nothing to provoke laughter, and the credentials were correct in every respect.

One thing noticeable, however, was that the document was typewritten, except the date and signature, which was an indication that the credentials had been prepared hurriedly and the date was left blank to be filled in when the time to act had arrived.

President McKinley May View Eclipse.

If present plans are followed President and Mrs. McKinley will have an opportunity to see the total eclipse of the sun next Monday. They have been planning to make a trip down the Potomac next Saturday in the Dolphin or the Sylph with Secretary Long and some other members of the Cabinet. The party expects to spend Sunday at Fortress Monroe, and as that point is just barely within the belt of totality the President and party will probably remain to view

the eclipse, although the project is entirely dependent on the condition of public business. The President never travels on Sundays, but the dispatch boat could if necessary leave Old Point Comfort soon after midnight and bring him to Washington before noon. Unless there is an accumulation of business at the White House he will stay within the belt of totality and see the eclipse for all it is worth.

Foss Talks for Waukegan Harbor.

At a hearing before the Rivers and Harbors committee today Representative Foss made an argument in favor of an appropriation of $395,000 for Waukegan harbor, with a view to obtaining a channel 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep. To secure a channel of these dimensions will necessitate the construction of the new north pier parallel to the present one, the extension of the south pier, and the construction of a breakwater. The estimated cost, including dredging and repairs to the present piers, is $395,000. Captain Warren, the engineer officer, says a harbor with a depth of twenty feet, accessible to and commodious enough for the largest class of vessels engaged in the commerce of the great lakes, can be obtained at less cost by maintaining the entrance channel at its present width of 235 feet, which is deemed sufficient for the requirements of commerce. The committee took the matter under consideration and will in all probability make an appropriation for this project at the next session of Congress.

Liberia's Request for Naval Ship Refused.

Representative Esch of Wisconsin today introduced a resolution declaring the west channel of the Mississippi River, opposite La Crosse, Wis., to be a navigable stream. This is done with a view to securing governmental aid in improving the west channel, as the government does not appropriate money for improving streams unless they are navigable.

Many Bills Relating to Rivers and Harbors.

There is a noticeable increase in the number of bills introduced relating to the improvement of rivers and harbors, while there is a corresponding decrease in the number of bills dealing with other subjects. This is due to the fact that the Rivers and Harbors committee will meet about thirty days before Congress reconvenes and draft a measure which will be reported within a day or two after Congress assembles and adopted, in all probability, before the Christmas recess. The reason for the decrease in the number of bills of other character is due to the fact that this session of Congress is drawing to a close and the members have turned their attention to matters of more interest.

Not only are bills in regard to the improvements of rivers and harbors being introduced, but the members are appearing before the committee and making arguments in favor of projects of interest to their constituents. Most of these are based upon surveys authorized last year and which have been made and reported upon favorably by the engineer officers. All the projects which have been acted upon favorably will be incorporated in the rivers and harbors bill, to be reported early in the session, together with an appropriation for carrying on the work.

Chairman Burton and the members of the committee are perhaps the busiest lot of Representatives in Washington, and will continue to be until the end of the session, as no time is being lost by those who desire improvement in their districts in laying the matter before this committee.

President and Mrs. McKinley and members of the Cabinet were the guests of Secretary and Mrs. Long on board the Sylph today. The party left Washington about 5 p. m., going down to Indian Head and returning at a late hour. Secretary and Mrs. Long found it impossible to give a dinner to the Cabinet last winter, so in lieu of this they took the present occasion of entertaining the President and Cabinet.

This government has been obliged to refuse the request of the republic of Liberia for a naval ship. There has been a good deal of correspondence between the Washington officials and our diplomatic representative at Monrovia in regard to the donation by this government to Liberia of an old vessel with old ordnance. The suggestion of such a gift has not been received favorably by the administration. Last February Minister Smith at Monrovia sent to Washington an intimation couched in properly delicate phraseology that the government of Liberia would appreciate the gift of a warship or revenue cutter which had outlived its usefulness under this government.

Years ago Great Britain had presented the Liberians with two old gunboats which were fast becoming unseaworthy, and could not much longer stand the test of even coast navigation. Later in the month the report came that one of the two gunboats had been lost at sea, and early in March another report reached Washington that the other boat had gone on the rocks in a violent storm, with the result that the entire navy of the government of Liberia had been destroyed. The government possessed no means of replacing the ship, and there was urgent need of a vessel for patrolling purposes.

The matter was referred to the Navy department, and took its course through the naval bureaus. The recommendation was made by the Bureau of Construction that the Peoria be presented to Liberia. The Peoria is really a large tug of ocean-going size and horse-power. It was purchased just at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and at that time was the steam pilot boat Philadelphia. It seemed to be of little use to this government with its wealth of old craft and small boats.

The Bureau of Ordnance, however, decided that the Peoria would be of service to it in connection with the new naval magazine at Ionia Island, N. Y. It would be of great service as a special boat plying between ships in the bay and the magazine, especially as ammunition could not be shipped by the usual means of transportation.

The Navy department advised the State department, therefore, that the one ship which seemed to be of any use to the government of Liberia was still of use to this government and indespensable to its needs at this time.

This information was formally transmitted to the government of Liberia with due explanation of our intentions in the matter and the regret that we could not comply with the request from Monrovia.

W. S. Rice was today nominated as postmaster at Carmi, Ill. He was indorsed by Senator Cullom and is a merchant of Carmi. There has been quite a contest over this appointment, ex-Representative Butrell making a fight to secure the appointment of a woman. The policy of the department is against the appointment of women at the head of postoffices, and therefore the President decided to nominate the man indorsed by Senator Cullom.

DIFFER ON PHTHISIS' DANGER.

Dr. Reynolds Thinks It Unwise to Treat Consumption as a Contagious Disease.

The action of the Boston Board of Health in deciding to treat all cases of consumption as contagious is not approved by Dr. Arthur A. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Health.

"That question has been considered in Chicago," said Dr. Reynolds. "We not only did not deem the action necessary but thought it unwise. Consumption is a chronic disease and often it is impossible to determine whether or not men are afflicted. To brand them as consumptives and deprive them of the opportunity of earning a living would be a hardship.

"If a person having the disease is told how to care for himself he will not be a danger to the community. People are being taught how to protect themselves and the general information of the public in regard to the disease is growing. Consumption is not so prevalent in Chicago as in some of the older cities. Attribute this to better housing, better living, wider streets, better air, and kindred reasons."

Low Rates to Colorado and Utah

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern line. Tickets sold June 20, July 0, 17, and Aug. 1, limited to Oct. 31, 1900. Two fast trains leave Chicago daily. For tickets, rates, and descriptive pamphlets apply Chicago and Northwestern railway ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells St. Station.

SPOONER ON WAR POLICY.

WISCONSIN SENATOR SUPPORTS BILL RELATING TO PHILIPPINES.

Declares That the Nation Was Forced to Assume Ownership of the Islands and That No Course Is Left but to Suppress the Rebellion—Aguinaldo's Republic a Myth—President Is Criticised for Executing His Sworn Duty—Barcus Scheme Comes Up.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—In the Senate today Mr. Spooner [Wis.] made a strong speech in favor of his bill providing that upon the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines the government of the islands shall devolve upon the President until such time as Congress might direct otherwise.

Mr. Spooner was almost too ill to stand, but he defended with characteristic vigor the policy of the administration in the Philippines, maintaining that no other policy in the circumstances was possible, and that none other could have been adopted without dishonor to the country.

Senator Wellington [Md.] presented the resolution adopted by the meeting held in this city on Sunday evening last, to welcome the envoys from the South African Republics. He gave notice that on Monday he would speak on the subject.

Barcus Scheme Comes Up.

Senator Platt [New ork], chairman of the Committee on Printing, presented a report on its investigation of the private publication of "Messages and Papers of the Presidents."

Senator Gallinger inquired of Mr. Platt if his committee had taken any action upon a resolution he had introduced providing for the publication of 30,000 sets of the work, and Mr. Platt replied that no action had been taken, as the adoption of the resolution would involve an expenditure on the part of the government of more than $200,000.

Senator Gallinger said the cost of the work to the government was about $1 a set, while the private concern which was printing it sold it to the public at $34 a set. He thought an arrangement ought to be made to print the work and sell it at cost.

Senator Allen offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to transmit to the Senate translations of the constitution of the South African Republic and Orange Free State.

The resolution of Senator Jones (Ark.) directing the Secretary of War to make a thorough investigation of the operations of the North American Trust company in Havana, its organization and its relations to this government, was adopted.

Spooner Defends His Bill.

Senator Spooner [Wis.] then addressed the Senate on his bill in relation to the suppression of insurrection in the Philippines, which provides that when insurrection "shall have been completely suppressed by the military and naval forces of the United States, all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the said islands shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion."

Mr. Spooner said he supposed it would be admitted that if there had been no war with Spain and Spain had offered to us a section of the Philippine archipelago the proposition of its acceptance would have received hardly a vote in the Senate and would have been unattractive to the people. He did not believe that the problems now presented to this government were presented because it had devolved upon the United States to christianize the world. While ours was a missionary people, the government is not a missionary government.

Nation's Duty Clear.

"We have problems of our own," declared Mr. Spooner, "and our first duty is to subserve the interests of our own people." In our acquisition of the Philippines there was no lust of empire among the American people, nor in the Senate.

"No people," Mr. Spooner continued, "can give more convincing evidence of the highest devotion to liberty than was given by the American people when they demanded the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba. I did not take kindly to the acquisition of the Philippines by the treaty of Paris; and at one time, I think, I might have voted against the treaty's ratification. But I have never been able to see how the President could have concluded a treaty with Spain that did not include a cession of the Philippine Islands. That sentiment—the sentiment for the acquisition of those islands—pervaded our entire people.

"It has been contended that we ought to have demanded that Spain relinquish to us the sovereignty of the Philippines and then left them to be governed by their own inhabitants; but this could not have been done. We could not cast-dump them to the world in the interest of philanthropy.

"There never has been an hour since the capitulation of Manila to our forces when, without dishonor to our country, we could have sailed away from Manila. Our duty was there to maintain our honor and to protect the inhabitants of the city."

Mr. Spooner then referred to those Senators "who have seemed to exult sometimes in coupling the names of the half-cast Filipinos with that of our own Washington," and read a portion of a proclamation issued by one of Aguinaldo's leaders warning the Filipinos in Manila that upon a specified date "all others will be exterminated without compassion after the extermination of the army of occupation."

"Was there ever anything worse than that?" he demanded.

Pettigrew Doubts Truth.

"I protest against the use of such a document," urged Senator Pettigrew. "It is false, and it ought not to be here."

"Well, it is here," retorted Mr. Spooner, "and it is going to stay here. Does the Senator deny this is an official document?"

"Well, it may be an official report of General Otis," replied Mr. Pettigrew, "but it is a contradiction of other information from the Philippines."

"The Senator may have sources of information among his friends in the Philippines, but I may be permitted," suggested Senator Spooner, "to doubt that they are better than General Otis."

No Republic to Recognize.

Continuing, Senator Spooner said that the so-called Philippine republic in existence when our troops first invaded Manila was not such as to command our recognition, as had been claimed was due. There was in reality no Philippine nation, and it would have been absurd for us to attempt to recognise that which was claimed to be such. It was idle to say that Aguinaldo had conquered the Spanish. His warfare had been a predatory one. But for the arrival of Dewey Aguinaldo would have remained in Hongkong and the Filipinos would but for that event be still subjects of Spain.

Hence, said Senator Spooner, there had been no conquest of the Philippine people; the conquest had been a conquest of Spain only, and the taking of the islands had been in the interest of the Filipinos themselves.

The United States having acquired the Philippines by the treaty of Paris, Mr. Spooner continued, the President could do no less than send troops to that archipelago. He could not have asked Aguinaldo for an armistice.

"Say what you choose," Mr. Spooner exclaimed, "about the President, he has been grossly insulted in this chamber, but he has done his duty and done it in a way to impress on the Filipinos his desire and the desire of the American people to do them good—to give them the largest liberty possible, and he has done it in disregard of hostile criticism at home; he has done what under his oath he was obliged to do; he has sent United States troops to enforce the authority of the United States over territory of the United States."

FIGURES WANTED BY MORGAN.

Calls on Cabinet Officers for Statement of Cost of Transporting Troops.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—Senator Morgan today introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the sum paid railroad companies for the transportation to the Pacific coast of men and munitions of war for the Philippines since May 1, 1898; the cost of their transportation by sea for the same period, and the tolls and fares for passengers for the same time paid by the United States to the Suez Canal company.

Senator Morgan also introduced resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the number of United States vessels sent to the Philippines since May 1, 1898, the distance of sea travel of each, the cost of fuel, tolls paid to the Suez Canal company, the time and distance covered by the voyage of the Oregon around the Horn, and the coal consumed.

The resolutions are designed to bring out information bearing upon the isthmian canal project.

WAR TAX REDUCTION PLAN.

House Leaders to Prepare Way for Committee to Act During the Recess.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—The House leaders have decided on a reduction of the war taxes at the next session of Congress, and a resolution will be prepared tomorrow to give the Committee on Ways and Means leave to sit during the recess of Congress. The committee will meet next autumn, when a measure will be prepared for presentation to the House immediately after it convenes in December. Mr. Payne's resolution for a sine die adjournment on June 6 will be favorably reported tomorrow.

ALASKAN BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Slow Progress Made on the Civil Government Measure by Lower Body.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—The House devoted the day to the Alaskan civil government bill. Slow progress was made, only twenty-four pages being disposed of. An amendment to reduce the number of Judges in Alaska from three to two was defeated. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was adopted after the Senate amendment for the library at Manila had been stricken out.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates fell off to 1¼ cents on corn to Lake Erie, but after the close of Change a brisk demand for boats sprung up, owing to a favorable turn in the corn market. Shippers were around looking for tonnage, but offered no more than 1¼. Charters: To Buffalo—Plankinton, Robert Mills, corn. To Erie—Black Rock, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—In spite of the fact that coal and ore carriers are being hung up, the boats are getting around pretty fast for the amount of business that is offering and brokers are having trouble in placing boats for ore. No change in rates is noted, but there is little chartering being done. The Samoa was placed to load at Escanaba at 70.

Vessel Movements.

HURON, O.—Arrived—Antrim. Cleared—Light—Thomas, Duluth.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Marsala, Marina. Cleared—Light—Manda, Duluth.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived — Whitworth, Flower, Omaha; Francona, Conneaut. Cleared—Barlum, Conneaut.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Coal—Castalia, Marquette. Light—Norton, Rees, Black, Bessemer, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Robert Mills. Cleared—Yuma, Duluth; Tice, Manistee; M. F. Greene, Alabaster.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Rosemount and consorts. Down—Tecumseh and consorts. Bothnia and consort, Hebard and consorts.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Newaygo, Anderson, Ira Owen, Lake Erie ports; Thomson, Hundred Seven, Chicago; Pickands, Elk Rapids.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Queen City, Penobscot, Armour, Livingstone. Cleared—Coal—Wallula, Duluth. Light—McDougall, Merida, Duluth.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Oliver, Birchhead, C. F. Jones, Mapleton, Marseilles, Hall, Cleveland, Gre; Matoa, Lorain; Fulton, Krupp, Carrington, Linn, Conneaut.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Argeline, Joliet, Erie; Continental, Holland, Sawyer, Toltec, Zapotec, Cleveland; Wade, Tampa, Conneaut; Taxbury, Huron; Redfern, Lorain.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Pabst, Kaliyuga, Huron. Cleared—Fitzgerald, coal, Chicago; Davidson, coal, Manitowoc; Briton, light, Escanaba; Siemens, Chookaw, light, Duluth; Hundred Eighteen, light, Chicago.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Grace Filer, 2 p. m.; Silver Lake, 4; Hinton, 4:30; Smith and consorts, 6. Up—Ogdensburg, 4:30 a. m.; Stephenson, noon; Arcadia, 1:30 p. m.; Schroeder, Drummond, Hilton, 4; Chipman, 5.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Cranage, Sheriffs, Mowatt, Crete. Cleared—Coal—New Orleans, Chicago; Bielman, Paris, Superior; Myles, Fort William; Packer, Milwaukee; Nestor, Marquette. Light—Maitland, Two Harbors; Cambria.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Ewen, Hundred Thirty-four, Neahoto, Rust, Barnes, Hammond, Clinton, Henry Johnson. Cleared—Coal—Progress, Imania, Ashland; King, Gawn, Teutonic, Duluth. Light—Germanic, Hutchinson, Manitowoc.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Wallace, Glasgow Colgate, Argus, Victory, Erwin. Cleared—Coal—Bourke, Portage. Light—Bulgaria, John McWilliams, Rads, La Salle, Mather, Corliss, Waldo, Dublin, Port Huron City, Marquette.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Harper, steamer Fryer. Cleared—Coal—Helena, Milwaukee; Lackawanna, Kalkaska, schooner Fryer, Oak Leaf, Duluth; Monrovia, Montague, Owen, Puget Sound. Light—Norwalk, Cadillac, Escanaba; Specular, Magnetic, Duluth.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Gates, Schuylkill, S. C. Emery, Western Queen, Wooden Shoe, Moravia, Pratt, Athens, Iron Chief, Lyon, Eureka, Genoa, Green, Schuck, Turner, Pendall, Northern King. Cleared—Madonna, Iron Chief, Chesapeake, Buffalo, Iron Duke, Drake, Bangor, Holden, Morse, Smeaton, Empire, City of Marquette, Wheeler, Two Harbors; Reis, Orinoco, Lake Erie, ore; Shores, Ashland, light.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Oregon and consorts, 8:30 last night; Raleigh and consort, 10:30; Black Rock, 10:40; Columbia, 1:20 a. m.; Fayette and consorts, 2; Oceanica, 5:20; Frick, 6; Alice Stafford, 7; Parker, 8:30; Corsica, 9:50; Chicago, 2 p. m.; Cort and whalebacks, 4:40. Down—Iowa and consorts, 8:30 last night; Lehigh, 8:30 last night; Wolf, 10; Corona, 2:30 a. m.; Monohansett, 3; Pope, 5; Crescent City, 6; Parnell, 10; Nyack and consorts, 10:40; Porter and consorts, 1 p. m.; Marquette, 2:20; Pathfinder, 3:20; Kearsarge, 5:10. Wind west, fresh, cloudy.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Caledonia, Polynesia, 11:50 last night; Moore, 12:30 a. m.; Benton, Bissell, Unadilla, 1:30; Craig, Heaver, Adriatic, 3; Mohegan, Mingoe, Osceola, 5; Gladstone, 6:20; Saxon Sidy, Pennington, Cumberland, Amazonas, 7:40; Fischer, car ferry, 8:30; Louisiana, Marlska, Magna, Spalding, Gratwick, Business, 9:30; Donaldson, Wright, Payne, 10; Rugsen, Oscoda, Jennett, 11:20; Iosco, Jeanette, 11:30; Buttironi, 11:40; Appomattox, Santiago, 1:30 p. m.; Stimson, Uranium, 2; Bermuda, Law, Collingwood, 3; Case, 5:40; Fay, Negaunee, Rhodes, 7:30. Down—Wm. Chili, 11 last night; Vega, midnight; Lindsay, Wall, 1 a. m.; Pappendorf, Brock, Grimm, Admiral, 4; Tacoma, Williams, Berlin, 6:30; Zenith City, 6:30; Ionia, R. Brown, City of Cleveland, Sauber, 8:30; Maritana, Lewis, Buffalo, 10:30; Ogemaw, Darley, Corry, 11; Gilchrist, Massachusetts, Arter, Aztec, 12:40 p. m.; Minch, 2:30; Roby, 4:30; Italia, Arizona, Colonel, Chippewa, 5:40; Macy, Wilson, Ford, Jay Gould, Algonquin, 6.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Corsica, 11:30 last night; St. Louis and barges, midnight; Peak, 1:30 a. m.; W. H. Ketchum, 2:30; Ogdensburg, 3:15; America, 5:15; Corsica, 5:30; Calvin, Augustus, 6; Wasatam, 7:30; Curry, 7:50; Pauly, 8; Hanna, 8:30; Shrigley, Shawnee, Maize, Briton, 9; Haskell, 9:40; 10:30 and potatoes being Superior City, 10:30; Avon, 12:30 p. m.; Vanderbilt, 1:30; Susquehanna, 2; Pontiac, 3; Blanchard, 3:50; Germanic, Hutchinson, Mease, Planet, 4:30; Mariposa, Manda, 5:40; Wilson, Yosco, 6:30; Thomas, Calvin and consorts, 7:30; Whitaker, Christie, Sonsmith, 8:20. Down—Colonial, Lackawanna, 9:30 last night; Wallace, 10:10; Southwestern, Barnes, Barnes, 11:30; Empire State, 11:40; Harvey Brown, Victory, Constitution, midnight; Concord, 12:30 a. m.; Arabian, 1; Hayward, 1:40; Armour, Normandie, 2:30; Rochester, 2:40; Arizona and consort, 5:15; Pioneer, Chattanooga, 5:30; North Wind, 6:30; Iver, 6:40; Penobscot, 7; Marina, 7:30; Houghton, (small), 10:30; Westford and barges, 10:40; Sitka, 11; Syracuse, 11:40; Lincoln and barge, 12:20 p. m.; Egan, 12:40; Nichols, 1; Wotan, 1:30; Viking, Vinland, Keith, 2:40; Seattle, 3; Wilhelm, Galatea, Nirvana, 3:10; Santiac, Annis Laura, Casey, 3:30; Masaba, Marcia, 3:40; Holland and consorts, 4:40; Kirby, Hartnell, 6; Delaware, 6:30; Nicholas, 8:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber, etc.—H. B. Pereus, F. W. Fletcher, Empire; E. R. Blake, I. Lawson, Ogontz Bay; Ida, Menominee; Rand, Glen Arbor; Resumption, Ford River; Santa Maria, Ashland; E. C. Wente, Manistee; S. Marshall, S. J. Tilden, Duluth; Wells, T. S. Faxon, North Tonawanda. Merchandise—Juniata, Erie; Hudson, Buffalo. Coal—Clyde, Buffalo. Light—K. Williams, Racine. Cleared—Merchandise—City of Traverse, Duluth; Conestoga, Fairport; Saranac, Milwaukee; Buffalo; Kearsarge, Depot Harbor; J. R. Langdon, Ogdensburg

OUTLAY IN 'PHONE WORK.

CHICAGO AND CENTRAL UNION COMPANIES EXPEND $1,000,000 EACH.

This Represents Cost of Improvements and Extensions of Their Service for This Year, Already Under Way—Secretary of the Treasury Withdraws $5,000,000 from National Banks for Use in Bond Redemption—May Increase Note Circulation.

The Chicago Telephone company and the Central Union Telephone company each are spending $1,000,000 in extending and improving their service this year.

The Chicago company in addition to ordinary construction work carried on from year to year, is putting a number of improvements in its different buildings. New switchboards are being installed and several buildings have been completed in various parts of the city. The company has built stations in Chicago avenue, in Sangamon street, and has under construction new buildings in Lake View, Englewood, Seeley avenue, and at the Stock-Yards. These will be fitted with improved apparatus like that which is being installed in the company's main building at Washington and Franklin streets.

The Central Union company spent $2,500,000 last year and is expending about $1,000,000 this year. It operates telephones in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, outside of the largest cities. The work it is doing is of a general character, for the improvement of its present plant and the extension of its service. Modern equipment is being installed and towns which have not been included in the service before are being taken in.

Withdrawal from National Banks.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call withdrawing $5,000,000 from national banks which are government depositories for $50,000 each or more. The sum to be withdrawn will be prorated, and is to be used in part payment for the $25,500,000 of 2 per cent bonds which have been called in. The balance of the money to pay for these bonds will be withdrawn by Aug. 18, when it is expected that all of the bonds will have been turned in for redemption. It is probable that there will be a further increase in national bank note circulation as a result of the withdrawal of the government deposits. Several of the local banks which have government funds on deposit have said that when the funds were withdrawn the bonds would be used in taking out additional circulation, and other banks from which money is withdrawn may do the same thing.

Regarding the New York report that C. S. Guthrie would be a President of the American Steel Hoop company, it is stated that if he intends to withdraw he has not yet notified the other directors to take effect. Mr. Guthrie has been traveling in Europe for some time and is still there. The annual meeting of the company is to be held on May 29.

Steel and Wire Report.

The American Steel and Wire company has filed the following statement with the Secretary of State of Massachusetts as of date March 1:

ASSETS.

Real estate, buildings, and machinery.	$ 79,835,957
Cash and debts receivable	12,030,135
Stock in process	13,429,389
Miscellaneous	2,503,350
Total	$107,798,831

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 90,000,000
Debts	4,134,102
Reserve	1,473,938
Profit and loss	12,188,791
Total	$107,798,831

To Hear "L" Case on Monday.

In answer to Zeigler's attorneys, Judge Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court yesterday set next Monday as the day when he will hear a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the Lake Street Elevated road.

Attacks Old Alley "L" Officials.

The notice sent out relative to the meeting of stockholders of the old Alley L on June 5, says: "In our opinion the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit railroad company, through its officers, instead of assisting you in making your stock of value and protecting your property rights, has been opposed to your interests, and is endeavoring to defeat you in the litigation referred to. The litigation mentioned is a suit attacking the title of the South Side Elevated company to the property formerly owned by the old company.

Our New Fisheries Company.

The American Fisheries company, which went into a voluntary receivership some time ago, announces a plan of reorganization. A new company will be incorporated with the name of the Fisheries company, and under the laws of New Jersey, with $3,000,000 capital and $500,000 of 6 per cent bonds. The capital stock will be divided into $2,000,000 of 7 per cent non-cumulative preferred and $1,000,000 of common.

Railroad Earnings.

Railroad earnings were reported as follows:

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Second w'k May	$ 500,830	$ 468,464	$ 32,366
From July 1	38,879,350	38,644,460	3,235,390

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

For Apr.—Gross	$ 1,236,990	$ 1,142,383	$ 94,607
Op. ex. & taxes	762,726	732,299	30,427
Net	474,193	411,946	62,247

PACIFIC COAST.

March—Gross	$ 375,118	$ 401,269	$ *26,151
Net	80,929	113,508	*32,679
From Dec. 1—			
Gross	1,515,842	1,444,622	71,220
Net	308,782	305,140	3,642

*Decrease.

The present prospects are that the Guardian Trust company will be continued as a promoting and investing corporation, instead of being converted into a bank, as was proposed before the meeting of directors at Kansas City last week. The reelection of A. B. Stilwell as President revives the features of management which were distinctively his.

The directors of the United States Leather company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 2. Books close June 15 and reopen July 3.

The Osceola Mining company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of $3 a share.

The interest in Mexican securities has encouraged the directors of the American bank of the City of Mexico to open subscription books in the money centers of the United States for the new stock of the institution. The stock was recently increased from $535,000 to $3,000,000.

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing prices of curb securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	87¼	87¾
Air Power	25	35
American Bicycle	5	10
Do pfd	30	40
American Wool	15¾	16
Do pfd	73	74
Bay State Gas	3	3½
Cast Iron Pipe	5	6
Do pfd	40	42
Chicago and Alton subscriptions	104½	106
Distilling Company of America	5¾	6
Do pfd	21	22
Electric Vehicle	30	32
Illinois Electric Vehicle	1¼	1¾
International Pump	17	19
Do pfd	60	64
National Salt	40	41
Do pfd	70	72
Otis Elevator	21½	22
Do pfd	86	88
Royal Baking Powder	88½	90
Standard Oil	538	542

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	10	12	12	12
Do pfd	120	56¾	56½	56¾
American Strawboard	100	27	26¾	26¾
Canal and Dock	100	67	67	67
Diamond Match	160	125	124¼	124¼
Lake St. Elevated	100	7	7	7
Do ctfs	150	6¾	6¾	6¾
Metropolitan Elev. pfd	75	76½	76½	76½
National Biscuit	1,245	30	29¾	29¾
Do pfd. [ex-div]	60	80¾	80¾	80¾
Shelby Steel Tube	110	12	12	12
South Side Elevated	35	97	96	96
West Chicago	25	106	106	106

BONDS.

$4000 Lake deb 5s	86	$1000 Met El 4s	96¼
5000 do 5s	85	12000 Con Gas 5s	106½
1000 do inc 5s	20	8000 Chi Gas 5s	107¾
9000 N W El 5s	101¾	9000 W Chi deb 6s	100¼
2000 Met El 4s	97		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

New York	May 22.	May 15.
	$181,973,699	$203,236,079
Boston	21,629,941	17,752,458
Chicago	20,930,254	19,065,252
Philadelphia	19,670,237	17,250,060
St. Louis	5,217,354	6,157,540
Baltimore	3,233,152	4,401,762

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium bid, 60c premium asked.

TROUBLE FOR MARKET SHORTS.

Sugar and Tobacco Forced to Higher Levels by the Wall Street Pools.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special.]—After a drowsy opening hour, during which the ticker was often silent for minutes at a time, today's stock market was awakened by a sudden and rather sensational twisting of shorts in Sugar and American Tobacco. In each of these stocks heavy short interests had been accumulated through a week or more of bearish tendencies, and the pools engaged in their manipulation evidently thought it about time to mark up prices. Sugar touched the highest point since it it broke below 120 a month ago. From an opening at 109¾ it sold up to 117, and closed at 115¾, or a net gain of 6 points. On the advance 170,000 shares changed hands, this being nearly one-half of total stock transactions for the day.

There was nothing new in the trade situation to warrant a panic in the sugar bear quote, but the advance was well engineered, and began with ostentatious buying from lower Wall street, which is usually regarded with suspicion by those who are caught short of the stock.

Likewise in Tobacco the pool decided to mark up prices on the shorts, who had been induced to take the bear side of the market on the strength of imminent trade troubles. In the course of trading, aggregating more than 60,000 shares, prices advanced from 87½ to 91¾, and closed a fraction below the highest quotation of the day, showing a net gain of 3¼ points. Continental Tobacco stiffened in sympathy with the American stock and sold up 2 points.

The movements of Sugar and Tobacco rescued the market from what might otherwise have been a dull and heavy session. A majority of the active issues yielded to the professional demonstration and became stronger, making timid and fractional advances. A cessation of the selling pressure from Chicago caused a stiffening in the steel group. In a limited market fractional advances were made, but at no time during the day were Steel stocks particularly active.

In the first hour Chicago was a seller of People's Gas, but good local support turned the tide in its favor, and it closed at par, after having sold as high as 100¾. The net gain for the day was ¾ of a point.

London exerted an evil influence over the Pacifics and grangers in the early trading, and arbitrage houses had few buying orders, with which to counteract the selling movement. Later, however, even the Pacifics and grangers benefited by the bullish atmosphere surrounding Sugar, and closed fairly on a parity surrounding final prices. There was evidence of liquidation in Missouri Pacific, which for the day was only fractional, but its career on the board has not been of the healthiest sort.

The market was fortunate in escaping so easily from the depressing effect of London's weakness. London was a seller to the extent of about 10,000 shares, and more serious than this was a sharp break in British consols, followed by general weakness on the London Stock Exchange, caused by a half point decline in Rand mines. Americans were lower and weak.

Home and foreign money markets were unchanged, with the exception of a one-point decline in sterling at Berlin. On this market sterling receded slightly, but it is not clear whether the concession was due to current conditions or to the efforts of bears to place bills against possible shipments of gold to Paris on Thursday.

Deducting the unnatural influence of Sugar and Tobacco from today's transactions on the Stock Exchange the situation is relieved of more than half its promise. The professional element seems to realize that although a majority of stocks closed well up, and even at slightly better prices, it was not due to healthy conditions or to an improvement in public interest.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Sugar occupied the attention of the Stock Exchange today. The apathy and lassitude of the market seemed to spur the professional traders to a search for some medium of operation, and they gave themselves up to a speculative revel in Sugar. The movement of the stock was highly characteristic. The fluctuations were frequent and erratic and there was no news to account for them beyond the airiest rumors. Probably the large majority of the contracts made, either for sale or for purchase, were closed out before the end of the day, the profit or loss being accepted by the trader. The stock's extreme range was 7¾ points and the net gain was 4¾. The bond market became dull and heavy again today. Total sales, par value, $1,320,000.

Money on call easy at 1¾@2 per cent; last loan, 1¾. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange easy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@487⅞ for demand and at 484¼@484¾ for 60 days; posted rates, 485½ and 489. Commercial bills, 484¾.

Silver certificates, 60¼@60¾. Bar silver, 60¾. Mexican dollars, 47¾.

Government bonds weak; State bonds strong; railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— May 22.	May 21.
Amn. Sugar	159,600	117	109¾	115¾	110¾
Amn. Tobacco	62,400	91¾	87¼	91	87¾
Amn. Tinplate	500	23¾	23	23	23¾
Amn. Smelting	1,000	37¾	36¾	37¼	37¾
Do pfd	600	89¾	89	89	89
Amn. S. & W're	4,300	35¾	34¾	35¾	34¾
Do pfd	1,400	74¾	73¾	74¾	73¾
Atchison	1,800	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¼
Do pfd	6,800	71¾	70¾	71	71¼
Amn. Steel Hoop	600	21¾	21	21¼	21¾
Do pfd	100	70	70	70	71
Anaconda	300	43	42¾	43	43
Am. Linseed pfd	200	56½	56½	56¾	
Am. Car F. pfd	300	85¾	85	85	85¾
Amn. Ice	600	38	38	38	38¼
Do pfd	200	70	69	69	69¾
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	19,200	71	69¼	70¾	70¾
Balto. & Ohio	3,800	77	75¾	77	76¾
Do pfd	1,000	80¾	80¼	80¾	80¾
Bkln. Un. Gas	700	156	156	156	157
C., B. & Q	5,900	126¾	125¾	126	126¾
C. & N. W	500	167½	164	167½	162
C., M. & St. P	100	200	200	200	
C., R. I. & P	3,300	116	115	116	116¼
C., R. I. & P	2,500	107¼	106¾	107	107
C., St. P., M. & O	200	116¾	116	116¾	52
Canada Southern	100	52	52	52	27¾
Ches. & Ohio	400	27¾	27¾	27¾	59¾
C., C. C. & St. L	2,300	60	59¾	59¾	
Do pfd	100	107	107	107	94¼
Canadian Pacific	500	93¾	93¼	93¼	
Con. Gas N. Y.	1,800	195	192	194	192
Col. & Southern	500	37¾	37	37¾	37
Col. Fuel & Iron	1,000	37¾	36¼	37¾	
C. L. & L	100	22	22	22	13½
Chi. Gt. Western	300	20	19¾	20	87½
Do pfd B	100	36¼	36½	36¾	28¾
Cont'n'l Tobacco	9,000	24½	22¾	23¾	78¾
Do pfd	2,200	79¾	77¾	78¾	69¼
D. & R. G. pfd	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	
D. M. & Ft. D	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	
D. & T. H	200	47¼	47¼	47¼	
Erie	200	12	11¾	11¾	
Do 2d pfd	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	35¼
Federal Steel	4,800	37¾	34¾	35¾	97
Do pfd	100	67	66½	67	66¾
Ft. W. & S. City	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Gen. Electric	1,100	135¾	133	135¾	134¼
Glucose	700	48	47¼	48	47¾
Gt. North. pfd	800	155	153½	155	154
Ill. Cent. pfd	200	97	97	97	
Hocking V. pfd	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	
Iowa Central	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Int. Paper	400	22¾	22	22	
Do pfd	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	
Knicker. Ice	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Louis. & Nash	100	80	79¾	80	
L. S. & W	1,200	28	28	28¼	25¾
M. St. P. & S. S. M	800	25½	25¼	25¾	25
Manhattan	1,500	91¾	90¾	90¾	90¼
Met. W. S. El.	200	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Met. St. Ry	1,300	158¼	155¾	156¼	156
Mex. Cent. Ltd	500	13¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Minn. & St. L	1,400	55¼	54	54	54¾
M. & St. L. 2d pfd	100	95½	95½	95½	95¼
National Biscuit	600	30	29¾	29¾	30¼
National Lead	7,900	57¾	56¾	57¾	57¾
Do pfd	600	74½	74½	74½	74½
National Steel	300	29¾	28¾	29¾	28¼
Do pfd	100	88	88	88	
N. Y. Central	900	132¼	131¾	132¼	132
Norfolk & Wes.	3,200	36¼	35¾	35¾	35¾
Nor. Pac. pfd. W. I.	700	71¾	71¼	71¾	71¼
National Lead	100	20	20	20	
N. Y. Air Brake	50	125½	125½	125½	124¾
Nat. Tube	3,300	45	45¼	45¼	45
Do pfd	700	89	88½	88½	88¾
People's Gas	6,800	100¾	98¾	100	99¼
Pressed Steel Car	5,800	39	38	38¾	39
Pacific Mail	1,100	28	28	28	27¾
Pullman	60	183	183	183	183
Pressed Steel Car	700	46¼	45¾	46	
P. C. C. & St. L	100	56	56	56	
Do pfd	350	84	83	83	84½
Peoria & Eastern	100	7	7	7	
Pacific Coast	100	49	49	49	
Do 2d pfd	100	59	59	59	
Pers. Marquette	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Reading 1st pfd	600	56¼	56	56	55¾
Do 2d pfd	100	28½	28½	28½	28¼
Republic Steel	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Southern Ry	1,000	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
Do pfd	1,700	55	54¾	54¾	55
Southern Pacific	6,900	34½	33¾	34	33¾
St. L-S F. 2d pfd	100	34	34	34	33¾
Texas Pacific	600	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Tenn. Coal & I	2,200	115¾	113¾	115	115
Tenn. Coal & I. pfd	4,000	75¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Union Pacific	9,900	54¾	53¾	54	54¾
Do pfd	11,900	73¾	73¼	73¾	73¾
U. S. Rubber	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
U. S. Leather	600	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	1,600	68¾	68	68¾	68¾
U. S. Express	100	47	47	47	47
Wheeling & L. E	300	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
Wabash	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Do pfd	900	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
Wis. Central	500	16½	16½	16½	16¾
Do pfd	200	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¾
Western Union	700	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾

Total sales, 385,531 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	113	United States	46
American	150	Fargo	117

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref 2s, w. i.	107¼	U. S. old 4s, reg.	115¾
U. S. 2s, reg.	107¼	U. S. old 4s, coup.	115¾
U. S. 3s, reg.	109¼	U. S. 5s, reg.	113¾
U. S. 3s, coup.	109¼	U. S. 5s, coup.	113¾
U. S. new 4s, reg.	134¼	Dist. of Col. 3.65s	121
U. S. new 4s, coup.	134¼		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

12000 Atch 4s	100½@¾	9000 Mex Cent 1pt inc	26¼
13000 do adj 4s	84@84⅝	3000 Mich Cent con 7s	106¾
10000 A-NW 1st 5s	118½@¾	4000 M K-T of Tex 4s	91½
14000 Ann Arb 4s	93	4000 M K-T 2d 4s	69
14000 B-O 5s	106¼@¾	50000 N P gen 3s	67¼@¾
50000 do 4s	100¼@¾	5000 B-O Mon 5s	111
11000 B-O S W 3½s	89¼@¾	127000 do prior 4s	104½@¾
10000 Can So 1st 5s	107¾@¾	18000 NY G-E 4s	93½@¾
3000 do 2d	107¾@¾	10000 NYS-W gen 5s	106
1000 Cent Ga 1st	118¼	10000 N S-StL 1st	128
15000 P de con 5s	81¾@82	1000 do 5s	105½
23000 do con 5s	82@82¼	15000 N P-P gen 4s	88¾@¾
57000 Cent of N J 5s	121¾@122	44000 Rdg gen 4s	88¾@¾
34000 Rdg gen 4s	88¾@¾	6000 R-D cons	122¾
4000 C M-StP cons	170¾	8000 R-D cons	122¾
2000 Cent P 4s	89½@¾	5s	110
15000 C I-C 5s	125¾@¾	19000 do 4s	81¾@¾
5000 C-O gen 4½s	124¾@¾	3000 StL SW 1st 4s	89¼
6000 Colo So 4s	85¾@¾	21000 StL SW 1st 4s	89¼
10000 CCC-StL 4s	102	11000 do 2d	62¾
3000 C R-G con 7s	113¾	1000 StJ-G I 3-4s	84
3000 do deb 5s	105¾	6000 S A-A P 4s	78¾
3000 C-E I gen 5s	116	5000 StP M-M 4s	110¾
10000 C-E I 1st	116¾	32000 So Pac 4s	85@¾
10000 D M-Ft D 1st 4½s	124	10000 So Pac Ari 6s	113¾
3000 Des Gas 5s	99¾	21000 S R R 5s	111¼@112
3000 Erie 1st ex 4s	116¾	1000 S R T 4s	71
10000 do 1st con 4s	96	2000 do inc	11¾
2000 do 1st gen 4s	71¾	7000 T StL-K C 1st 4s	115
12000 E T H 1st gen 5s	108	10000 Tex Pac 1st 5s	112¾@115
12000 Ft W-D C 1st 6s	115¾@117	85000 U P 1st 4s	105¾@106
10000 G B-W deb 5s	65	14000 U S 4s new	135
10000 G H-S A M-P 5s	113	1000 U S 5s	115
1000 I-GN 5s	99	7000 Va fund debt	93¾
2000 Lac Gas 5s	55¼	10000 Wab 1st 5s	108¾
1st	108¾	1000 do 2d	70
11000 Man 4s	101	35000 do deb B	101
6000 Met W S El 4s	96¼	32000 W Cent 4s	97
5000 M-St P 4s	96¾	2000 W U 5s	112¾
1000 M-O 4s	96¾	6000 W N Y 1st 5s	115
5000 Mex Int con	32	5000 do gen 2-4s	89¾
10000 M P con 5s	116¾	7000 W S 1st 4s	112¾@113
1000 M L S-W 1st	135¾	10000 do reg	112¾

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., May 22.—[Special.]—The market was neglected with the exception of Sugar. Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent. Time loans, 3@4½ per cent. Clearing-house rate, 2½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	13,600	109¾	111	109¾	110

Do pfd	250	111	112	111	112
Am. Tel	10	148	148	148	148
Am. Tel. rites	3,000	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅛
Atchison	600	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Do pfd	900	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Baltic	500	19¾	20	19¾	19¾
Adventure	50	7	7	7	7
Butte & Bost. M	25	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
Bell Telephone	5	310	310	310	310
Brit. Columbia	1,800	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
C., B. & Q	1,000	126	125¾	126	126¼
Chic. Junct. Ry	25	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼
Dom. Coal	150	43	44	43	43¼
Elm River	50	4	4	4	4
General Electric	500	135	135½	135	135¼
Mohawk	50	14¼	14¼	13¾	13¾
Michigan	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Osceola Mining	50	63	63	63	63
Parrot	400	41¼	41¼	41	41
Quincy Mining	25	136	137	136	137
Tamarack Min	150	180	190	180	190
Union Pacific	100	54	54	54	54
Do pfd	200	74¼	74¼	73¾	74
U. S. Oil	50	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Utah	100	28	28	27¾	27¾
Winona	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼

BONDS.

$7000 Atch adj 4s	84¼	$4000 Atch adj	84¼
10% @100		3,000 C W M 5s	102

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were extremely quiet today, with an inclination to heaviness, but they improved slightly at the close. The leisure was devoted by members to the discussion of politics. The only unfavorable view accepted was the general weakness on the London Stock Exchange, caused by a half point decline in Rand mines. Americans were lower and weak.

Home and foreign money markets were unchanged, with the exception of a one-point decline in sterling at Berlin. On this market sterling receded slightly, but it is not clear whether the concession was due to current conditions or to the efforts of bears to place bills against possible shipments of gold to Paris on Thursday.

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Silver certificates, 60¼@60¾. Bar silver, 60¾. Mexican dollars, 47¾.

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Amn. S. & W're	4,300	35¾	34¾	35¾	34¾
Do pfd	1,400	74¾	73¾	74¾	73¾
Atchison	1,800	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¼
Do pfd	6,800	71¾	70¾	71	71¼
Amn. Steel Hoop	600	21¾	21	21¼	21¾
Do pfd	100	70	70	70	71
Anaconda	300	43	42¾	43	43
Am. Linseed pfd	200	56½	56¼	56¾	
Am. Car F. pfd	300	85¾	85	85	85¾
Amn. Ice	600	38	38	38	38¼
Do pfd	200	70	69	69	69¾
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	19,200	71	69¼	70¾	70¾
Balto. & Ohio	3,800	77	75¾	77	76¾
Do pfd	1,000	80¾	80¼	80¾	80¾
Bkln. Un. Gas	700	156	156	156	157
C., B. & Q	5,900	126¾	125¾	126	126¼
C. & N. W	500	167½	164	167½	162
C., M. & St. P	100	200	200	200	
C., R. I. & P	3,300	116	115	116	116¼
C., R. I. & P	2,500	107¼	106¾	107	107
C., St. P., M. & O	200	116¾	116	116¾	52
Canada Southern	100	52	52	52	27¾
Ches. & Ohio	400	27¾	27¾	27¾	59¾
C., C. C. & St. L	2,300	60	59¾	59¾	
Do pfd	100	107	107	107	94¼
Canadian Pacific	500	93¾	93¼	93¼	
Con. Gas N. Y.	1,800	195	192	194	192
Col. & Southern	500	37¾	37	37¾	37
Col. Fuel & Iron	1,000	37¾	36¼	37¾	
C. L. & L	100	22	22	22	13½
Chi. Gt. Western	300	20	19¾	20	87½
Do pfd B	100	36¼	36½	36¾	28¾
Cont'n'l Tobacco	9,000	24½	22¾	23¾	78¾
Do pfd	2,200	79¾	77¾	78¾	69¼
D. & R. G. pfd	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	
D. M. & Ft. D	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	
D. & T. H	200	47¼	47¼	47¼	
Erie	200	12	11¾	11¾	
Do 2d pfd	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	35¼
Federal Steel	4,800	37¾	34¾	35¾	97
Do pfd	100	67	66½	67	66¾
Ft. W. & S. City	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Gen. Electric	1,100	135¾	133	135¾	134¼
Glucose	700	48	47¼	48	47¾
Gt. North. pfd	800	155	153½	155	154
Ill. Cent. pfd	200	97	97	97	
Hocking V. pfd	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	
Iowa Central	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Int. Paper	400	22¾	22	22	
Do pfd	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	
Knicker. Ice	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Louis. & Nash	100	80	79¾	80	
L. S. & W	1,200	28	28	28¼	25¾
M. St. P. & S. S. M	800	25½	25¼	25¾	25
Manhattan	1,500	91¾	90¾	90¾	90¼
Met. W. S. El.	200	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Met. St. Ry	1,300	158¼	155¾	156¼	156
Mex. Cent. Ltd	500	13¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Minn. & St. L	1,400	55¼	54	54	54¾
M. & St. L. 2d pfd	100	95½	95½	95½	95¼
National Biscuit	600	30	29¾	29¾	30¼
National Lead	7,900	57¾	56¾	57¾	57¾
Do pfd	600	74½	74½	74½	74½
National Steel	300	29¾	28¾	29¾	28¼
Do pfd	100	88	88	88	
N. Y. Central	900	132¼	131¾	132¼	132
Norfolk

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

REGULAR MEETING AND MUSTER OF GEO. H. Thomas Post No. 5, Dept. of Ills., Grand Army of the Republic, will be held on Friday evening, the 25th inst., at Grand Army Hall, at 8 o'clock. Comrades visiting in the city are cordially invited to attend.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.

The Only Place of Summer Resort.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier of recent date takes occasion to set forth in a boastful manner the claims of that city as the great place of summer resort in this country. Its main contention is that Charleston is peculiarly favored in respect of its summer climate because of its position so near the sea, "and, instead of being one of the hottest places in the country, is one of the coolest when coolness is most desired and needed." The enterprise of our usually esteemed contemporary deserves commendation, but its appeal will scarcely be heeded by persons seeking a summer resort. The great and only place of summer resort in the United States is Chicago, for reasons which will shortly be stated in these columns. After consulting these reasons the News and Courier will acknowledge that its appeal is unreasonable.

Park Commissioner Crilly.

The selection of Daniel F. Crilly as South Park Commissioner by the Circuit Judges to fill the unexpired term of James W. Ellsworth will be indorsed by the citizens of the South Side generally. Mr. Crilly has been identified with the material growth of Chicago since 1861 and has been a prominent contributor to it, as well as a useful and influential citizen in many other directions. He has risen from the ranks of the working people by his own energy and industry and as a builder and contractor has added largely to the building interests of the city, and is himself a large property-owner. He is a man of spotless integrity, public-spirited in the highest sense of the word, and active and energetic in his business relations. His views with reference to the administration of the parks are popular, and there need be no doubt that so far as he is concerned the people will have the largest measure of enjoyment of the parks. The Judges have made a wise choice.

Choosing a Career.

George Cary Eggleston has written an article for the New York World offering some good advice to the boys who are about to finish their schooldays. He says that in choosing a career no boy should be misled by the cry that the professions and higher walks of life are overcrowded. He says it is a melancholy but indisputable fact that the lower walks of industry are immeasurably more overcrowded. The best thing for the young man to do is to decide that the whole world is more or less overcrowded, but that ability backed by persistent industry can make a place for itself anywhere. Mr. Eggleston advises the boys to measure their capacities without fear or favor, to find out what they can do best in a world that insists on capacity as the measure of reward, and then to equip themselves for that work as well as they can. The rest will take care of itself. Though one might qualify this advice with various "ifs" and "buts," it is fundamentally correct.

The Van Buren Street Elevated Road.

The counsel for the Union Elevated railroad company says that corporation is willing to go into court at once to settle the question whether it should pay anything to the city on account of its occupancy of Van Buren street. The city claims it should under the ordinance of 1896, and that by refusing to pay it has made itself liable to the forfeiture of its franchise. The corporation alleges that a violation by the city of one of the provisions of the contract releases the former from the obligation to pay the agreed percentage of its earnings. The readiness of the elevated road to go into court at once and "take every step necessary to facilitate an immediate hearing" indicates that its lawyers believe the road has a good case. It happens sometimes, however, that the Supreme Court disagrees with the best of lawyers. The city should close with this offer. It will take some time to decide the matter, even when both parties are pressing for a decision. The Council should pass at its next meeting the ordinance authorizing the commencement of proceedings against the elevated road which was introduced day before yesterday. Then the legal battle can begin at once. The ordinance in question contemplates the removal of the Van Buren street tracks, but if the city wins its case those tracks will not be removed. The loop is too great a convenience to be destroyed. All that will happen will be that the road will pay the city what the courts decide the latter is entitled to.

Governor Mount Will Not Honor a Requisition.

The national constitution says that "a person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." Almost invariably applications for the removal of a fugitive from justice have been honored when made in proper form. The Governor of Indiana now refuses to honor a requisition for the return to Kentucky of Mr. Finley, late Secretary of State, who has been indicted for complicity in the Goebel murder. As the request was made when the Governor was just about to leave the State he said he had no time to give his reasons. Presumably from some remarks he let fall he looks on the prosecution as political persecution. If the Governor of Indiana refuses to surrender Finley the latter cannot be forced to stand trial. The constitutional provision about the extradition of fugitives from justice cannot be made more peremptory than it is, but the Governor of a State cannot be forced to obey it if he does not see fit to do so. There have been instances where Governors have without good cause refused to honor requisitions, and all the aggrieved States could do was to retaliate in kind. That was a poor revenge, but it seemed to be the only one. As a Governor cannot be forced to honor a requisition he assumes a grave responsibility when he refuses to honor one. He should not do so without the best of reasons, and he should give the authorities of the other State whatever opportunity they may desire to show he is in error. Doubtless this matter will be brought before Governor Mount again when he returns to Indianapolis. He may not change his conclusions, but if he does not, he may give more fully his reasons for refusing to honor this requisition and the evidence he bases them on.

APPEAL OF THE BOER ENVOYS.

When the Secretary of State told the Boer envoys that nothing more could be done on their behalf he summed up the whole matter. The envoys talk of an "appeal to Cæsar," meaning an appeal to the people of the United States. There is no objection to their addressing the public on the subject, as they have presented no credentials giving them an official standing, but they will receive the same answer from the people as from the government. The people of this country are sorry for the Boers, but nothing more can be done than has been done. The tender of friendly mediation has been made and declined. If renewed it would be rejected. Intervention would mean a war with England. Perhaps the envoys think this country should intervene in south Africa as it did in Cuba, but the cases are widely different, and the one fact that the Boers are in another hemisphere would make it impossible for the United States to interfere whatever their wrongs might be.

The reply of Secretary Hay to the envoys was the proper one both in its spirit and in its statement of facts. Its reasoning is conclusive. It reminded them that this government had been the only one to tender its good offices for peace, and that in doing so it went to the full limit allowed by the articles agreed on at The Hague. It even went a step beyond the proviso in that convention excusing the United States from doing anything tending toward entangling itself with questions of European policy. Nothing remains but to keep to our attitude of strict neutrality. Any other course would be contrary to our national traditions and interests and could lead only to disastrous consequences. This is the substance of what Secretary Hay told the Boer envoys, and it is what the nation as a whole would tell them.

Mr. Fischer and his fellow-commissioners yesterday saw the President, who told them their mission was hopeless. They may appeal to the people, but they cannot get a different answer because no course different from that of the administration is possible. The vote in the Senate, where the Democrats, with three exceptions, supported a resolution extending to the three commissioners the privileges of the floor and recognizing them by names as commissioners before recognition by the President, indicated the purely partisan nature of the pretended support given to the envoys in certain quarters. Some Democratic politicians, eager for a campaign issue of some sort, are inclined to exploit the Boers in quest of political capital. Senators Mason and Wellington are giving them what assistance they can, but the whole group signifies nothing so far as the sentiments of the nation are concerned. Deeply as the American people sympathize with the plight of the Boer republics, they are not ready to go to war on the subject, and the politicians who pretend to hold out further hope are only cruelly deceiving the envoys. If the visitors from south Africa are men of discernment they should be able to see this fact and to understand that their mission was hopeless from the beginning.

MUNICIPAL NOISES.

The Common Council has instructed Chief of Police Kipley to enforce the ordinance concerning street noises, which provides that "no peddler, hawker, itinerant or street merchant, showman, or other person shall use any whistle or other device producing a sharp or whistling sound upon the streets of the City of Chicago for the purpose of attracting custom or for any other purpose." This is excellent as far as it goes for reducing street din, providing it is enforced, but it goes only a little ways. The devices for producing sharp or whistling sounds are not so much a public nuisance as the devices for producing shouting and screaming sounds employed by peddlers of rags, old iron, strawberries, vegetables, and other articles of trade. The human fog horns are infinitely more exasperating than the tin horn of the peddler, the trumpet of the balloon man, or the hissing of the peanut vender's apparatus. The ordinance "strains at a gnat and swallows a camel."

Apparently the noisiest thing in the world is civilization on its onward march, and meanwhile nerves are growing more and more sensitive. It is not easy to draw a line and define what is unnecessary noise, though now and then the courts attempt to do it. A shrieking, bell-ringing switch engine is unquestionably a nuisance and a boiler factory in full operation admits of no defense. In these cases nervous sensibility cuts no figure, for the best nourished nerves are affected by them. But occasionally human sensitiveness reaches a degree of nicety which makes it difficult to decide where the necessity for noise begins and ends. A Brooklyn court the other day granted an injunction to restrain the undue cackling of chickens owned by a citizen. The owner could not stop their cackling without cutting their heads off and was obliged to do it, which seems a hardship, as chickens are so made that they cannot help cackling, and it is impractical for their owners to muzzle them. Still the unnecessary vocal hilarity which a hen displays over an egg is trying to the next door neighbor, who does not keep hens. A Newark justice was also appealed to the other day for an injunction against a man who had a specially noisy rooster, and the court decided the man should be held pecuniarily liable if his rooster continued to wake his neighbors up by announcing the break of day in stentorian voice—a habit indulged in by roosters from the time of Peter to the present.

But when all is said and done, it is not likely that the volume of municipal noises will be materially reduced. The triumphal car of progress will always have a noisy accompaniment of creaking springs and rattling wheels, and as time goes on the din will probably increase. The nervously sensitive will have to seek lodges in some vast wilderness as places of resort or residence. To a man up a tree, however, it seems somewhat extraordinary that a community which bears with complacency being smudged with sooty smoke, poisoned with Bridgeport stenches, and every sense offended by the foulest streets in Christendom, should make such a fuss over a penny whistle.

PARK DONATIONS.

Among its subcommittees the Park Extension commission has appointed one to receive from private persons offers of parcels of land as gifts for park purposes. While such donations can naturally make up but a fraction of the additional park provision needed by the city, they may, nevertheless, constitute an important element therein.

There are many unoccupied areas of considerable size in the city the owners of which might even regard it as a financial advantage to have parts of the same preserved as parks. Then there are also public-spirited citizens who will undoubtedly be willing and glad, aside from any prospective return of a financial character, to donate the whole or some substantial part of the value of parcels of land in the closely built-up wards on condition that they shall be devoted to the recreative uses of the people and the artistic demands of the city. In the suburbs, too, donations of considerable tracts of land in the interest of a metropolitan park system can certainly be counted upon.

The commission will, of course, be watchful at all times against yielding a proper location for an undesirable one on account of some slight offer of this kind; but it will undoubtedly find persons who will come forward with entirely appropriate and valuable tenders of the sort indicated. Indeed, there is no line of private beneficence which should inspire more confidence in the giver as to its wisdom, or more hearty and permanent appreciation on the part of the public, than the devotion of parcels of ground in a great city to be forever reserved as parks or playgrounds.

PROFESSOR SULLIVAN AS CRITIC.

Professor John L. Sullivan is about to appear in court in a suit brought by an artist to collect $125 for a portrait of the professor. The artist claims that the picture is an accurate three-quarters length portrait in strict evening dress according to contract. The professor insists that the portrait is not accurate and will take the stand as a witness.

Portrait painting is the highest form of the art. To judge a portrait intelligently and expertly requires a high degree of critical acumen. As a rule, the sitter is the poorest possible judge of his own portrait. Professor Sullivan, therefore, has no ordinary task before him to explain from an art point of view why he should not pay the artist the sum he claims. And yet the professor is a man of many resources and has shown upon the stage a degree of histrionic ability which was at least satisfactory to his audiences.

It may be that he has artistic abilities which will display themselves in his testimony, and capabilities in criticism which may astonish even Whistler or William Hunt. He may even formulate some new canons of art and set some new standards for judging art works. His appearance as a critic of the highest form of art, therefore, will be awaited with much interest. His decision as to the three-quarters length in strict evening dress will at least be bold, untechnical, and original. Whether right or wrong there will be few who will care to dispute it and risk the disfigurement of their own portraits.

LO, THE RED INDIAN.

There is no doubt that the red man is enjoying a sort of renaissance, and if he is not yet openly received into the homes of his hospitable countrymen, at least his pictured representation is found upon their walls. Art collections made up solely of Sioux are not rare, and the latest fad in interior decoration is the "Indian Room," which is filled with all sorts of beady and brutal ornaments that are characteristic of the red man. Henry James has said that the male face doesn't lend itself to decorative repetition, but certainly the Indian is a picturesque figure when done in oil. And word has been received that the board which has charge of the State Library of Iowa has ordered paintings of two famous Indians, Black Hawk and Wapello, to be made and hung in the historical department.

Whether the people who glory in the war paint of their Indian rooms and who point with pride to their tomahawks on the walls would actually entertain in these dens the wearers of the paint and wielders of the weapons is another question. Henry Thoreau was proud to call the Indian his friend, but Francis Parkman says: "The benevolent and philanthropic view of the American savage is for those who are beyond his reach; it has never yet been held by any whose wives and children have lived in danger of his scalping knife." Perhaps it is because we are so far "beyond his reach" that we like to decorate our rooms in honor of the red man, but it seems to be an assured fact that we have not seen the last of the Mohicans.

CROWDED OUT BY BUSINESS.

The property-owners on Ashland boulevard "view with alarm" the advent of a drug store on that pleasant residence street. Some of them see in it the advance guard of an army of shops and stores. Naturally this prospect of a business invasion does not please them. But if it is foreordained there is no way in which they can stop it, and their street of homes will have the same fate that similar streets have had in this and other cities.

There can be no assurance in a growing city that the fashionable or respectable residence district of the present moment will remain so for any length of time. The demands of business are inexorable, and again and again are the householders ordered to "move on." That has happened in every division of the city, and will continue until its growth is arrested. The man who wishes to build a home he will not be crowded out of in a few years by undesirable surroundings must settle in some peaceful village or sluggish town, where the opening of a new store is an event which is talked of for a year. There are nooks and corners in Chicago into which shops, factories, boarding-houses, and tenement buildings are not likely to force their way for a long time to come, if ever. Those most desirable localities have been pretty well taken up, however.

If the section which is fine residence property today were to change into desirable business property in a week, the owners of that property, even though forced to get homes in some other part of the city, would not grieve so much. Unhappily, changes of this kind come slowly. A locality often becomes a rather disreputable residence section before it becomes a staid and sober business or manufacturing section. For a long time it is neither fish nor flesh, and the owners of property think their lot is hard indeed, forgetting that the same thing has happened in every growing city under the sun. The house which the rich man built, fancying it would be the home of his family for generations, is first converted into a cheap tenement-house and then is torn down that a factory may be built on its site.

It is useless for Chicagoans to complain because the slow but irresistible advance of business elbows them out of their comfortable homesteads. They must submit to the inevitable. Already many streets or parts of streets on the North, West, and South Sides which were once desirable for residence purposes have been taken possession of by stores and boarding-houses. Other streets must go the same way.

THE CLAIM AGAINST TURKEY.

The London Spectator says that, "however much Turkey may wrong the United States, American ships are not to pass the straits in order to exact redress from Constantinople, under penalty of being blown out of the water by Russian, German, and Austrian ships." This is a deduction drawn by that paper from a violently anti-American article in an Odessa journal, whose utterances it assumes are semi-official because passed by the censor.

It is not known yet whether Turkey is going to pay over that sum of $100,000 to make good in part the losses of American missionaries on account of the destruction of their property some years ago. A Turkish Rear Admiral has just landed in this country, but he says he has come to study naval architecture, not to settle claims. So long as that money remains unpaid Turkey wrongs the United States, and it would be quite in accordance for the usuages of civilized nations for the latter country to send some men-of-war to a Turkish port with instructions to demand a settlement and to threaten forcible measures in the event of a refusal. It is not likely, however, that any attempt will be made to demonstrate against Constantinople, not because of fear of Russian vessels but because it would be so hard to get there owing to the defenses of the Dardanelles.

If, however, any European nation says that the United States shall not, when wronged by Turkey, adopt a legitimate mode of reprisal, then it will be evident that Turkey is under the special protection and guardianship of that nation. In that event it will be the duty of the protector government to make the protected government pay just claims upon it. The United States does not wish to bombard a Turkish city to make the Sultan come to terms. It is more than willing to refrain from doing so if Russia, for instance, shall say that it, as the protector of Turkey, will see that the money is paid. As yet, however, no European government has said officially or has intimated that the United States must not send its navy to Turkey as a collection agent.

"The Vindication of Chicago."

Elsewhere in these columns there is printed a tribute to the Columbian Exposition, as compared with the Paris exposition, taken from the New York Journal, which will be read with satisfaction, especially when one recalls the polite coolness with which New York treated the Chicago World's Fair at the time. Under the caption, "The Vindication of Chicago," the Journal compares the two expositions from various points of view and admits that the full extent of the triumph achieved by the Columbian World's Fair has not been realized by the world until the opportunity was afforded to make the comparison with the Parisian effort. Instituting such a comparison, it finds that Chicago has surpassed Paris not only in mechanical ingenuity but in the achievement of artistic beauty; that the good things there have been mostly cribbed from Chicago, and that the "nineteenth century will close with Chicago still holding the prize for the greatest, the most imposing, the most interesting, and the most artistic World's Fair that mankind has ever known." This is high praise and it is an agreeable surprise, emphasizing its value, that it comes from New York.

THE NEW METHODIST BISHOPS.

After a more protracted contest than is usually necessary to nominate a candidate for President in a national political convention, the Methodist Conference has finally succeeded in electing two new Bishops. Both Dr. Moore and Dr. Hamilton held a prominent place in the contest from the beginning, but neither was in the lead in the earlier ballots. Dr. Berry of Chicago had the largest following among the delegates at first, and Chicago Methodists will probably feel some disappointment that their local candidate was not one of the favored two. But the race is not always to the swift, and the varying currents of politics are as apt to play their part in a church conference as in a political convention.

A curious and instructive feature in this contest for the highest office in Methodism is found in the fact that the favorite candidates, almost without exception, have been general officers rather than preachers in charge of pulpits. There was one exception to this for a time, but this minister's boom failed to develop to the electing point. It is not strange that the preachers should be inclined to complain of this apparent discrimination, but it is not difficult to account for the phenomenon. An editor, a man at the head of the Book Concern, or an officer of a prominent church society or institution has a better opportunity to become generally known throughout the church than the man in the pulpit. It is also a fact that a Bishop's duties are those of a superintendent rather than of a preacher, and that executive ability and experience are likely to be more valuable in this position than eloquence or success in pastoral work. This may be discouraging to preachers with ambitions for a bishopric, and it may not be the best thing for promoting hard work in the pulpit, but it seems to be an inherent part of the present Methodist system. Its natural result will be to tempt the ablest men in the church to seek positions elsewhere than on the circuit.

The conference has evidently plunged into its third week with a determination to do things. Having begun the week by electing two missionary Bishops, and having followed this up by the election of regular Bishops, it has also settled the bitterly contested question of admitting women as delegates. By striking out the word "layman" and substituting the words "lay members" the way is opened for the admission of women to the next General Conference. This subject has been a bone of contention for many years. The triumph of the women's cause, like that of enlarged lay representation, is a noteworthy step in the direction of modern ideas. It now remains to be seen what the conference will do with those other lively issues, the time limit and the rules forbidding certain amusements.

Justification of Small Colleges.

In his monograph prepared for the educational exhibit of the United States at the Paris exposition Professor Nicholas Murray Butler feels called upon to justify the multiplicity of small colleges which is often the subject of foreign criticism. There are 472 and he admits that the number is enormous and that many are small and weak and ill-endowed, and that the criticisms against the existence of many are justified. Yet he says it should not be forgotten that almost any college exerts a helpful influence upon the life of its locality. The fact is frequently overlooked that all American colleges depend for their student attendance in large measure upon the residents of their own immediate neighborhood. Few draw from the nation at large, and even in these few the greater number of the students are from within the institutions' own State or the limits of their own section of the country. For example, of the 27,956 students attending colleges in the north Atlantic division of the United States 26,393, or 94.41 per cent, are residents of the States included in that division. Of the 8,529 students in the colleges of Massachusetts 5,562 are residents of the State and 88.37 per cent are residents of the north Atlantic division. The colleges in Oregon draw 96.09 per cent of their students from the Pacific coast and 99.87 come from the State. It is safe to assume that most of these students would have to do without a collegiate education were it not for the small colleges in Oregon. The report of the University of Michigan, issued last week, excellently illustrates the truth of Dr. Butler's contention. Although the University of Michigan draws from all the world, yet of its 3,447 students 2,009 are reported as residents of the State.

DR. DAVID H. MOORE has a shapely and luxuriant mustache, but how will it look on a Bishop?

THE HON. JOHN W. NOBLE of St. Louis says the street car strike in that city is interfering seriously with the convenience of "800,000 people." How can it possibly affect the 200,000 persons who don't live there?

THE Kansas City papers, we trust, will stand up manfully for their hotels. There seems to be an attack on the latter all along the line.

WHY should any man want to be Governor of Kentucky?

IT is about time to sit down on Cap'n Streeter.

THE Methodist Episcopal agony is over.

BECAUSE husbands will not work—

WIVES are taking in washing.

LET us have peace.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Appropriate Thing.

"You have pugilists in your frozen country?" said the incredulous sport of the temperate zone.

"What do they feed on when they are training?"

"Train oil," solemnly replied the educated Eskimo.

In His Makeup.

The struggle between the two boys for the possession of the knothole in the fence surrounding the baseball park had ended by the stronger one shoving the other aside and planting himself in front of the coveted orifice.

"That's all right!" said the weaker boy, with crushing sarcasm. "You got it in the neck once, and you hain't got over it, nuther!"

"Got what in the neck?"

"Rubber!"

Reward of Merit.

Delighted Friend—"Mabel, that essay of yours on 'Maternal Influence,' which you read at the meeting of the Mutual Improvement society the other evening, made a decided impression on Professor McGoozle. I heard him say afterward that it was rare to find such mature judgment, fine sensibility, and warm-hearted sympathy in one so young, and expressed, withal, in such dignified and graceful language."

Miss Mabel—"Yes, I rather guess I made a killing that time."

As an Anesthetic.

The Surgeon—"You still refuse to take ether? I warn you it will be fully as severe as the operation I performed on this same leg a month ago."

The Patient—"That'll be all right, doctor. O, by the way, have you got the bill for the other operation with you? Let me see it, please. Thanks. 'M—go ahead, doctor. I can stand it now."

The Reform in Operation.

"You may as well hear me out, Lucy Harkalong!" he exclaimed. "You've no right to trifle with a fellow's tenderest feelings in the way you're doing. When a girl accepts the attentions of a young man week after week and month after month he has good reasons for thinking she doesn't intend to throw him over. I've never asked you in so many words to marry me, but you knew well enough what it was leading up to, and your manner has certainly encouraged me to hope that——"

"Mr. Highmore," interrupted the maiden, "this has gone far enough. I am a member of the S. S. U. N."

"What's that?" he demanded.

"Society for the Suppression of Useless Noises."

And one of the useless noises straightway ceased.

Half Correct.

"As regards these things credited to 'Stray Stories,' the exchange editor was saying, "I observe that the most of them are not only strayed, but stolen."

Thereby Hangs, Etc.

"There's quite a story," the furrier said,
"Concerning this otter pelt.
'Twould take so long to hear it, though,
I doubt if I otter tell 't."

"What fur? Go on. Let's hear it all,"
The customer quick replied.
"I've bought the skin entire, and
The tale should go with the hide."

Out of Style.

"Here's a novel that's rather popular now, ma'am. We're selling a good many copies of it."

"Is it about something that happened a hundred years or more ago?"

"O, no. It's a modern society novel."

"No blood, no fire, no Indian massacres in it?"

"Nothing of the kind, ma'am."

"Perfectly proper?"

"Entirely so, ma'am."

"Then I don't want it. Our best people are not reading anything of that kind now."

PRESS COMMENT—MIDDLE WEST.

Detroit.

"Hands off" is the only safe policy for the United States to adopt in relation to the troubles between England and the south African republics.—Free Press.

Our Boer friends who are in this country to stir up sympathy for their cause talk as if they imagined that our folk read only the "Fables of Æsop" and "Poor Richard's Almanac."—Journal.

Whether or not Cuba is retained as an American dependency, while American rule continues everything connected with it should be such that only credit could be given and the example to the governed of the kind which would work for good.—Tribune.

Grand Rapids.

The question whether an American citizen can be taken by the United States to Cuba to be tried without jury is doubtful, though not serious, and may give rise to some vexatious complications.—Herald.

Had the McKinley administration observed the pledge of Congress and made Cuba free and independent—withdrawn the troops and allowed the Cubans to govern themselves—it could not be charged with responsibility for the Havana postal scandals.—Democrat.

Cleveland.

The critics of the administration are being disarmed by the vigorous measures that are being taken to punish the thieves in Cuba.—Leader.

It is not sufficient to promise that the guilty shall be prosecuted relentlessly in the Cuban cases. It may not be the fault of the administration should defective laws permit the guilty to go unpunished, but that will not clear it from responsibility for the dishonesty or inefficiency of its appointees.—Plain Dealer.

Cincinnati.

Unable to meet the Republican party upon a square battle of national issues, the Bryan press seizes upon the discovery of peculation in the Cuban postal service with gleeful gloating, as if it were unprecedented that a public official prove unworthy a party trust.—Commercial-Tribune.

Indianapolis.

To maintain that there is no law under which Neeley can be arrested is to maintain that there is no law in Cuba at all.—Sentinel.

Viewing the matter broadly, there is every reason why Congress and the courts should brush aside all technicalities and go as far as possible in construing every point in favor of the speedy trial of Neeley.—Journal.

Springfield.

The Neeley Cuban steal suggests the possibility that our system is running into a condition of things where the man who first gets hold of any money becomes the owner of it.—Register.

Under the existing circumstances the Cuban cases can be dealt with much better by the executive officers of the government than by Congress, and the latter body should leave it in their hands.—Illinois State Journal.

SIX OLD MEN.

LIVES TO UPSET ALL THEORIES.—Married men are said to live longer than bachelors, while it is generally admitted that men who use tobacco and liquor have a greatly diminished chance of life. Statistics show also that men who work with their brains live longer, as a rule, than those who work with their hands.

Noah Raby.

Now comes Noah Raby, 123 years old, to upset and laugh at all the theories. He has smoked and chewed tobacco for considerably more than a hundred years. He has been a regular, though moderate, drinker of whisky for nearly as long a time, he has never been married, and he has been a farm laborer all his life. In fact, it has been just a hundred years since he even had a serious love affair. At that time he fell desperately in love with a rich widow, but lacked the courage to confess his attachment. Instead he ran away to sea. When he came back the widow, though a widow no longer, reproached him for running away.

"But," says Raby, "I should not be alive now if I had married her. She had a horrid temper."

He served on the old Constitution and on the Brandywine, heard Washington make a speech at Yorktown, and has lived for the last thirty-two years in the poorhouse at Steelton, N. J. His father was a full-blooded Indian and his mother an Englishwoman. He is blind and bent, but his other senses are good. He knows almost all the New Testament by heart and is thoroughly familiar with the Old. For the last twenty years he has never gone to bed. He sleeps sitting up in a chair. He was born in North Carolina, but has lived in New Jersey for almost a hundred years.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN.—One of the most popular novels of the year is dedicated "To James Yeatman, Esquire, of St. Louis, an American gentleman, whose life is an example to his countrymen."

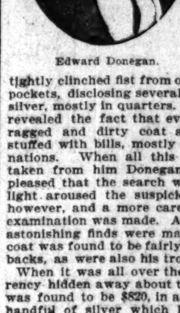
James Yeatman.

Mr. Yeatman is a modest man of 83, who for fifty-five years has lived in St. Louis, and without attracting any great share of public attention has taken an active part in commercial and philanthropic life of the city. Almost every charitable and educational enterprises which have been started in St. Louis within the last half century have either owed their foundation to Mr. Yeatman or have counted him as one of their most earnest and generous patrons.

Personally, Mr. Yeatman is a gentleman of the old school. His face is smooth shaven and the eyes that look out from beneath white eyebrows are still keen and sparkling. His voice is low and soft and his manners are old-fashioned and courtly. His tastes are scholarly, and in the midst of an active and successful business life he has always found time to lend an appreciative hand to the struggling artists of the West. Perhaps the possession in which he takes the greatest pride is his reputation for absolute and exact honesty in every relation of life.

Some years ago he retired from active business and has since been living in almost complete retirement, though he is still an honored and not infrequent guest in the sadly diminished circle of his old-time friends.

RICH OLD TRAMP FROM CHICAGO.—An old tramp who gave the name of Edward Donegan was arrested one morning last week while begging from door to door on the Bowery in New York. When taken to the station the old man, who gave his age as 79 years and who looks quite as old as the claim, was searched before being locked up in a cell.



Edward Donegan.

He strongly objected to the process and only submitted after a show of force had been made. Then he drew a tightly clinched fist from one of his trouser's pockets, disclosing several dollars' worth of silver, mostly in quarters. A further search revealed the fact that every pocket in his ragged and dirty coat and trousers was stuffed with bills, mostly in small denominations. When all this money had been taken from him Donegan seemed greatly pleased that the search was over. His delight aroused the suspicion of the police, however, and a more careful and thorough examination was made. As a result further astonishing finds were made. The torn old coat was found to be fairly lined with greenbacks, as were also his trousers.

When it was all over the total of the currency hidden away about the ancient tramp was found to be $820, in addition to the big handful of silver which he was evidently using as small change.

The entire sum was the result of a few weeks' begging. Donegan claims Chicago as his home, and in this city it is said that he has a considerable bank account.

NINETY-SIX-YEAR-OLD PAINTER WHO STILL EXHIBITS.—Seventy-five years ago Thomas Sidney Cooper was painting the stripes on carriage wheels. A little later he had been advanced to the proud position of scene painter in a Canterbury theater. Now, at the age of 96, he is the oldest member of the Royal Academy of Great Britain, and is recognized as the most eminent painter of cattle in the United Kingdom.

Old as he is the hand of Mr. Cooper has by no means lost its cunning. He first exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1834, sixty-four years ago. At the present exhibition he is represented by no less than four beautiful pictures, the series representing the four seasons.

Mr. Cooper was a born artist. When he was but 4 years old he began to make drawings, which attracted the attention of artists. The first years of his life, however, were passed in great obscurity. He painted carriages and scenery until his talent came to the notice of the great Belgian painter, Verböckhoven, who invited him to come to Brussels. Cooper made the trip, supporting himself on the way by painting portraits of the proprietors of the inns at which he stopped. But that visit was the real commencement of his career as an artist. After his return to England he devoted himself to painting the cattle pieces of which he has made such a great success.

Mr. Cooper has always been a great worker, and even now, at his advanced age, he is up every morning in the summer time at 7 o'clock and in the winter half an hour later in order to get the benefit of all the daylight possible.

HE SAVED 654 LIVES WITHOUT REWARD.—For more than thirty years old Captain Charles E. Clark has been one of the regular visitors at Atlantic City, N. J. During that time he has saved no less than 654 people from death by drowning.

At no time during his career has the Captain been connected with the life-saving service, and he has never asked or received any financial reward for his heroic work. He is a good swimmer and a brave old man, and as the years went by he came to consider himself the unofficial guardian of all the people who ventured into the ocean at Atlantic City.

The first public recognition the Captain has ever had—and that came to him unsought—was last week, when the Mayor of Atlantic City and half its remaining population crowded into the Academy of Music and forced Captain Clark to stand in the center of the stage while the Mayor pinned a silver medal on his coat and half a dozen eloquent men made speeches which brought the tears to his modest old eyes.

Captain Clark served through the rebellion and rose to be Captain in one of the fighting Pennsylvania regiments. When the war with Spain broke out he tried to volunteer as a private, but he was too old. He got into the service, however, as a teamster, and was with "Teddy" Roosevelt and the Rough Riders all through the Santiago campaign.

Last summer the Captain hurt his leg so severely while making a rescue that he was obliged to spend several weary months in the city hospital. He still walks with a cane, but declares himself ready for any emergency during the coming summer.

RAN THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE IN AMERICA.—He is a straight, clean-shaven old man, with a face composed of innumerable wrinkles and topped by a brown wig, gilded till it glistens. He confesses to 93 years and is greatly flattered when told he does not look nearly so old as he is.

Wood Benson.

He lives now in one of the cheap little East Side lodging houses for men in New York City, but he is a historic character and enjoys nothing more than a chance to tell of the time when he ran the first steam locomotive that ever turned a wheel on the Western continent.

Wood Benson was born in New York in 1807 and ran away to England when he was a boy. He had heard great tales of the locomotive engines then just being tried in England, and he went across the water in order to get a closer acquaintance with them. He got work on one of the two English roads, first as fireman and later as an engineer. Then, when the old "John Bull" now in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, was built and sent across the ocean to make its first trip in this country, Benson came with it as engineer. The first run was made on May 27, 1829, just seventy-one years ago next Sunday. Among the passengers on that historic run between Albany and Schenectady were Thurlow Weed, General Scott, and Commodore Vanderbilt. Old Benson still has the original letter signed by these and other famous men as a testimonial of the skill shown on his first trip. As an additional souvenir of the trip he was presented by Commodore Vanderbilt with a wonderful set of false teeth built to order at a cost of $150.

Benson does not chew, drink, or smoke, and declares that the little money he has saved is sufficient to support him so long as he needs support. His wife died several years ago, but long before her death the couple had celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage. Benson is a consistent Christian, owes no man a dollar, and is happy in the closing days of an honorable, if humble, old age.

FOLK LORE.

"Jedge, yo' honoh," protested Mr. Zeke Snowball, "'deed I didn't stole dat chicken. No, sah, I don't deny takin' it—but I didn't steal it. I commandeered it, suh. Dat's what." But Mr. Snowball's effort to introduce Boer sympathy into his defense was of no avail.—Baltimore American.

A home-made epitaph on a colored brother reads:

"His soul wus de acorn
Dat's gone t'um de hull;
He fit a good fight,
But his razor was dull!"
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Rev. Mr. Snowball was discoursing at great length upon the story of Jonah. "What was Jonah?" he asked. "What was he? He was er wohm er de dus', like all mankin——" "Didn't make very good bait," interrupted Zeke Darkleigh, who was thinking of the good fishing he had missed by going to church.—Baltimore American.

Parson Johnson—"Hyah—hyah, Brudder Cawtah, what am yo' 'strordinary hurry—am dat fowl yo' hab undah yo' coht yo' own propahty?" Mr. Carter—"It am fo' de present, Pawson, but ef yo' delay me, sah, de fowl will shoreby divert fuh de fomah ownah, sah—he am comin' down de road wif a dawg an' a shawt gun, sah."—Ohio State Journal.

"Uncle 'Rastus," used to preach to the colored population, while his master preached to the white folk, 'Rastus always took his text from his master's sermon. "Massa," said 'Rastus one Saturday, "wat am de tex' for de marnin'?" "My text," said his master, "will be, 'And the multitude went unto him with divers diseases.'" So the next day Uncle 'Rastus confronted his flock and said: "Ma brevren, de tex' o' de sermon dis mawin' am, 'An' de multitude—de multitude went unto him with dahves diseases.' An' Ah want to say right here dat de mumps, de mumps, may be cured by a pheesishun; and dere is de grip, wut may be cured by a pheesishun; and even the yellow fever maught be cured by de doctahs, but dem wut's got de dahves diseases, dey mus' go straight to de Lawd himself."—Atlanta Constitution.

PERSONALS.

The will of Captain Thomas Wilson, the millionaire vessel-owner, has just been filed at Cleveland. It provides that half of the estate shall be used to establish a home for aged couples, and that in all cases preference shall be given to lake sailors and their wives.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to ascertain the real birthplace of Admiral Farragut. Two reports were made, the one in favor of Lowe's Ferry, the other, the minority, in favor of Campbell's Station. The last-named place is the one recognized by the Admiral's son.

The law faculty of the University of Michigan is planning to appoint a day to be observed as Cooley day, in memory of the late Thomas M. Cooley, who was connected with this law department during the first thirty years of its existence. It is to be an annual event in the college calendar. The orator at the first celebration will be Justice Claudius B. Grant of the Michigan Supreme Court.

The trustees of Indiana State University

TAKES UP CANAL POWER.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE CONSIDERS A NEW CONTRACT.

Agreement Now Proposed, to Give the City the Use of the Drainage Ditch's Force, Removes the Legal Obstacles—Provisions for a Single Year Instead of a Term—Pneumatic Tube Ordinance to Be Reported Favorably to Council—May Be Opposed.

The attempt to obtain the Drainage Canal water power for the use of the city was revived yesterday when the special Council committee, of which Alderman Bellfuss is chairman, met to consider a new form of contract that had been drawn by the Corporation Counsel.

The old contract was illegal, mainly because it provided for a lease of the power by the city for the term of seventy-five years at a fixed rate of $4 a horse-power a year, while the courts have held a city has no right to enter into a contract for a term of years at a stated sum.

The new form of contract is designed to get around this difficulty. It provides that the city shall lease the water power from the drainage trustees for one year at the rate of $4 a horse-power for that year. Then, at the termination of the year, three appraisers shall be appointed, one for the city and one for the drainage trustees, the two to select the third, and the three to fix the price for the next year. This action will be continued from year to year, the stipulation being the price never shall be more than $4.

It is agreed that the city shall install the plant, but if the contract ever is abrogated the drainage trustees shall take it off the city's hands, at a price to be fixed by the appraisers. The city also has the right to annul the contract on one year's notice.

The committee considered the matter in a general way, but took no action.

The special commission named by the Governor to inspect the Drainage Canal will make its final tour tomorrow.

Favor the Tube Ordinance.

The Judiciary committee of the Council went over the pneumatic tube ordinance again and the subcommittee, consisting of Aldermen Alling, Butler, Brennan (Tenth), will report it favorably to the main committee at the next meeting. The principal change made in the ordinance was that in case of any sale of the franchise the property shall revert to the city.

The ordinance promises to provoke considerable discussion when it is in the Council. Objection is raised to hanging 18-inch pneumatic tubes to elevated railroad structures, the contention being that these structures darken the streets enough.

Commissioner McGann said he did not understand why the franchise was wanted, as the scheme had been knocked out at Washington.

Hold Realty Board Is Right.

At a conference attended by Judge Carter and Attorneys Teety and Purcell, representing the Special Assessment department, it was agreed that the Real Estate board was right in its contention that interest could not be collected in advance on special assessment warrants issued in cases where partial payments are made. The fault lay with the City Collector, who made out the warrants, and it was decided that in the future they must be drawn differently.

Another Woman in Outdoor Work.

Miss Anna Murphy has been certified by the Civil Service commission as a timekeeper in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and was assigned to work yesterday.

Miss Murphy is the third woman to be assigned to outdoor work for the city. The others are Mrs. Paul and Miss Amanda Johnson, who for a time was street inspector in the Nineteenth Ward. Miss Murphy was formerly employed in the special assessment department and the Civil Service commission. She is a sister-in-law of Inspector Hartnett.

Other City Hall News.

The county authorities declare if the city persists in refusing to pay for the maintenance of the prisoners sent to the John Worthy School by the Juvenile Court they will bring mandamus proceedings.

The county commissioners, only two of whom have any chance of retaining their seats, the remainder having failed to obtain renominations, now propose to reduce commissioners' salaries to $3,000, the President's to be fixed at $5,000. They increased the salaries two years ago.

Chief Swenie has discovered the loss of an appropriation. The appropriation bill for 1899 carried $50,000 for a high pressure system of water pipe. The Chief spent only $11,000, and the remainder, not being reappropriated in the last bill, has reverted to the general fund.

The janitor's pension fund has advertised the sale of $15,000 of water fund bonds, the money being needed to pay pensions.

The County Board and the Sheriff have started the old discussion as to the custodianship of the County Building. This time it is over who has the authority to oust a law reporting firm in the building.

The Building department has condemned buildings at 4 and 6 Fifteenth street and 1500 and 1502 State street.

Miss Margaret Haley, speaking for the Teachers' association, says the figures given by the County Clerk, showing taxes paid by the railroads, are misleading. They are based on the assessment of 1899, while other property was on that of former years, when the figures were lower.

"Except capital stock," said she, "no other class of property has been favored so much as railroad."

KEIFER ON SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

Former Speaker of House Declares He "Saved the Day" That Was Not Lost.

New York, May 22.—[Special.]—General Joseph W. Keifer, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, has just published a book entitled "Slavery and Four Years of War," in which are given descriptions of battles in which he took part. The work is in two volumes and is copiously illustrated. General Keifer left the war as a Major General of Volunteers. He was appointed a Major in the Spanish war.

The longest description of any civil war battle in the book is that of Cedar Creek. In this battle General Keifer commanded a division in the Sixth Corps, the commander of which, General Horatio G. Wright, died about a year ago. A large part of the account of the battle is given over to a statement that General Sheridan did not save the day at Cedar Creek, for the reason, according to General Keifer, that it was never lost.

As Sheridan drew near the battlefield he came to a high place near Kearnstown, whence he caught sight of a "mixed mass of stragglers, sutlers, and bummers," who, General Keifer insists, made a scene that may usually be witnessed in the rear of any great army in battle.

"Sheridan, notwithstanding his experience as a soldier," says General Keifer, "was impressed with the belief that the whole army was defeated and in retreat. He formed, while riding through these people, erroneous impressions of what had taken place in the morning battle, which were never removed from his mind. The steady roar of guns and the rattle of musketry should have told him that some of his organized forces at least were baring their breasts bravely to the enemy and standing as food for shot and shell. Sheridan mistook the disorganized horde he passed through for substantial portions of a wholly routed army, and this maybe prevented him even later from understanding the real situation."

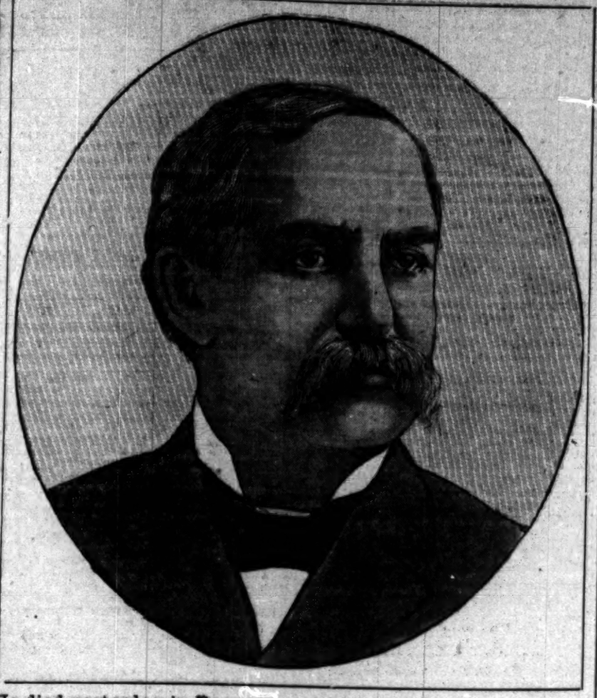
The Sixth Corps, in which General Keifer was commanding a division, had not, says General Keifer, "lost any of its camp equipage, not a wagon, nor permanently a piece of artillery. Its organization was perfect, and there were no stragglers from its ranks.

"By copies of orders and other official documents, General Keifer goes on to show that from 7 a. m. to 9 a. m. the Sixth Corps fought the enemy uninterruptedly, and during that time not a division in it had been driven from any position by any direct attack made upon it.

"While not in any way challenging the fact that Sheridan rode from Winchester, General Keifer devotes pages to showing that it was not that his arrival saved the day was [illegible] in view of the position and condition of the Sixth Corps.

THOMAS CRATTY.

EX-SENATOR NATHANIEL P. HILL OF COLORADO.



He died yesterday in Denver, aged 68. He was United States Senator from 1879 to 1885.

PARIS SURPASSED BY CHICAGO.

World's Fair Pronounced Better than the French Exposition in Every Way.

[FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL.]

The Paris exposition is remarkable in many ways, but most of all as an exhibition of the greatness of Chicago. The world never realized the full extent of the triumph achieved by the Columbian World's Fair until it had a new Parisian effort to compare it with. It was known that Chicago had surpassed all previous records, but everybody supposed that Paris, with the experience of four previous international exhibitions to help her and the mark set by Chicago as a stimulus, would make a new record for the end of the century. But she has not, although she has had all the resources of the French government at her back. The nineteenth century will close with Chicago still holding the prize for the greatest, the most imposing, the most interesting, and the most artistic World's Fair that mankind has ever known.

In the first place, Chicago took plenty of room. She gave her performance on a great stage. The Exhibition grounds in Jackson Park covered 750 acres. The Paris exposition occupies 336 acres, or less than half as much. Consequently there was a splendid sweep of distance at Chicago that is lacking at Paris.

Next, the entire vast area at Chicago was treated as a blank space and filled with a single, harmonious, fairy creation. In Paris much of the ground devoted to the exposition is occupied by permanent buildings, among which the structures built for the occasion are interspersed. The Parisians deserve credit for the skill with which they have utilized their old buildings in connection with those put up for exposition purposes, and for the thrift and foresight with which they take advantage of each occasion of this sort to add something to the permanent attractions of their city, but in the present half-and-half stage it is impossible to conceal the seams in the ensemble.

It might have been expected that Chicago would surpass Paris in mechanical ingenuity, but what could not have been foreseen was that she would also surpass the artistic capital of the world in the achievement of beauty. But she did. She created a pleasure city whose superb classical effect has never been matched in modern times. The buildings of the Paris exposition, with their tasteless baroque decorations, are ugly in comparison.

The good things at Paris are mostly cribbed from Chicago. The idea of a White City is Chicago's. The utilization of water effects on the Seine was not thought of until Chicago showed the way. Paris now has her court of honor, with its electric fountains, her Ferris wheel, and her moving sidewalk.

In her tardiness, however, Paris is original. When Chicago declared the World's Fair open there were a few finishing touches to put on, but there was something to see. At Paris there will be nothing but mortar and wheelbarrows for a month yet. The nerve with which the French capital has invited the world to see her make her toilet is the only respect in which the exposition on the Seine surpasses the one on Lake Michigan.

Lawyer and Doctor Fight.

Dr. O. S. Stewart and Attorney W. R. Hartley, tenants of the Dreyer Building, became involved in a quarrel on Monday, and Dr. Stewart was arrested on a charge of assault. The two appeared before Justice Martin in the Harrison Street Police Court yesterday, and the case was continued, in order that Stewart might have Hartley arrested.

Fined for Obstructing Car Tracks.

Chief Kipley has issued orders to police to arrest all persons who obstruct the car tracks, and as a result Charles Hotte was arrested yesterday and charged with obstructing traffic on Clybourn avenue. Hotte drove his wagon for two blocks in front of a car, and refused to turn out. He was fined $5 and costs.

Say St. Jarlath's Church Is Damaged.

In Judge Waterman's court a score or more of boys and girls appeared to testify in the damage suit of the Catholic Bishop of Chicago against the Metropolitan Elevated railroad company. This is a suit to recover $75,000 alleged as damages to the property of St. Jarlath's Church.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Cratty Explains.

Chicago, May 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It would seem that what I said at the Real Estate board meeting has been misunderstood; perhaps I should have explained more fully. I certainly could not have expressed a sentiment akin to starving a poor laboring man or his family. I made two points: One is that it is not good policy to run too fast after the party with whom you wish to settle a dispute, for he will be apt to misconstrue your anxiety and stiffen his demands; the other is that if the builders would shut up shop and announce a quitting of business the labor leaders would be forced to abandon some of their unreasonable demands. It was perhaps unfortunate to use the word "starve" in that connection.

It is quite apparent from what is said by nearly all business men who speak at all upon the subject, and from what is said by nearly if not quite all the newspapers in Chicago, that the demands of the labor councils are absolutely out of reason and cannot be agreed to by the contractors or builders.

I am a firm believer in labor organizations. The laborers would have a poor show for happiness if they could not organize for protection against their employers. But they have gone too far in Chicago. Their leaders have put them in a bad position. That they desire to work is proved by the fact that more than 20,000 recently have left the city. They go because they want more money than their leaders can get for them to live on while not working, and where they will get less wages. Their own leaders are starving them out.

The labor leaders are not blind, by all means; they are shrewd enough to hope that so long as the temporizing continues they may get what they want. I believe it would have been a mercy to the mass of the laboring people if more heroic steps had been taken to bring their leaders to terms. They now see that many of their people are leaving the city and others are clamoring to go to work, and they are now holding out for the best terms they can get. I believe in giving them liberal terms, but when they demand that which cannot possibly be given a different question is presented. If the builders had taken such steps as the Chicago newspapers took a few years ago, quitting business entirely, the unconscionable demands would have been abandoned about as quickly as they were on that occasion. It is the leaders who are starving their own people and driving them away from their homes.

THOMAS CRATTY.

DEATH OF NATHANIEL P. HILL.

Well-Known Colorado Man Passes Away at His Home in Denver.

Denver, Colo., May 22.—Nathaniel P. Hill, former United States Senator from Colorado, died at noon today of general debility, resulting from stomach trouble. He was 68 years old.

For almost thirty-five years Nathaniel P. Hill occupied a leading position in the financial and social life of Denver and Colorado. He had amassed one of the greatest fortunes of the State, amounting to several million dollars. He was the owner of the Boston and Colorado Smelter, better known as the Argo; chief owner of the oil fields at Florence, controlled by the United Oil company, and owner of a four-fifths interest in the Denver Republican. He had, besides, large interests in Colorado and Montana. The smelter was Mr. Hill's pride.

Friend of the Workingman.

As an instance showing the character of the man, it is related that in the trying times following the panic of 1893, when wages were being reduced in all lines of industry, he refused to allow any reduction at the Argo smelter.

Mr. Hill was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1832. His father was an extensive farmer and was at one time County Judge. At the age of 21 the son entered Brown University. In 1856 he was made a tutor in the chemical department of the university, and in 1860 he was elected professor of chemistry, continuing in that position until 1864.

Boston and Providence capitalists placed at his disposal a sufficient sum to enable him to make a thorough examination of the mines of Gilpin County, Colo. For the purpose of discovering a more economical method of treating the ores produced there than those that were employed he visited the reduction works at Swansea, Wales, and spent many months studying the methods of ore reduction there and elsewhere in Europe. In the spring of 1867 he organized the Boston and Colorado Smelting company and had since devoted his energies largely to its successful management, meantime becoming interested in other business ventures.

His Career in Politics.

In 1879 Mr. Hill was elected United States Senator as a Republican and served with distinction for six years. He was defeated for reelection. Mr. Hill was an earnest advocate of the free coinage of silver and of a postal telegraph system. Senator Hill was named by President Harrison as a member of the International Monetary commission, but the commission never went abroad and it accomplished nothing for silver.

The home of Senator Hill has been one of the most prominent in the social life of the city. Courteous, refined, and honorable, Senator Hill will be remembered as the personification of all that is elevating and ennobling. He was a member and regular attendant of the First Congregational Church.

He had been in failing health for several years. Senator Hill leaves a widow and three children—Crawford Hill, who has been for many years associated with his father in business, Mrs. Charles B. Berger, and Miss Isabel Hill.

W. W. FENN MAY GO TO BOSTON.

Pastor of the First Unitarian Church in Chicago Makes Favorable Impression in the East.

Boston, Mass., May 22.—[Special.]—Among the delegates to the Unitarian convention, which is being held at Tremont Temple this week, is the Rev. W. W. Fenn of Chicago, nine years the pastor of the First Unitarian parish in that city. Dr. Fenn is likely to come to Boston for a longer stay than the convention gives him, as it seems probable he will be called to fill the pulpit of the South Congregational Church, made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale. Mr. Fenn said this evening that the church had made him no formal call as yet, and that he had given the matter no formal consideration. He preached on Sunday at the Arlington Street Church, and a number of people from the South Congregational Church went to hear him. They were so favorably impressed that Mr. Fenn, it is said, has only to signify his willingness to consider such a proposition when he will be tendered a formal call to the pastorate.

Charge Harry Coffey with Murder.

Harry Coffey, alias Crawford, was arraigned before Justice Martin in the Harrison Street Police Court on the charge of murdering C. Constant at 2005 State street on Saturday night. In order that the Coroner might hold an inquest the police asked for a continuance to June 1, and it was granted. Coffey was held without bail.

Illinois Postmasterships.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—[Special.]—Fourth-class postmasters were today appointed in Illinois as follows: George Stears, Honey Bend; Ira L. Baird, Yantisville; Edward R. Froud, Loran.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption shows: Available cash balance, $143,048,765; gold, $70,164,921.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
John Tonney, Rose Berneski	27—19
William R. Dronberger, Adde Power	47—40
Ezra B. Smith, Rose M. Shutt	30—27
John F. Delaney, Sarah O'Malley	21—20
Paul Tiller, Caroline Hansen	21—22
Henry O. Bertelson of Spring Prairie, Wis., Julia Amanin of same	27—18
Mate Hawoska, Anna Salena	23—22
Harry C. Allison, Etrulo Wright	21—20
Charles J. Bezsek, Antonia Pros	23—21
Jan Trillo, Augustine Boucik	25—30
George W. Phillips, Mary S. Jobert	25—30
Jewel Smith, Hilda Haskell	19—20
Arthur V. Wildey, Blanche Dean	25—21
Hedyna Belle, Augusta Kronenberg	26—17
Vicente Punderez, Katrina Jarenckoti	20—20
Theodore Keiski, Cecelia Altman	20—21
Guy G. Gilson, Mildred Richman	28—24
George D. Wilson, Jeanette B. Mitchell	23—20
Tomasz Sikolski, Anastasia Berc	24—19
John A. Berg, Hanna T. Ulman	26—33
Herman Antenrieth, Harriet M. Lund	25—20
Burton Peterson, Anna T. Wills	23—23
Jan Beruk, Helena Marzeraki	25—18
Carl T. Wahlgren, Lillie Schattenberg	25—20
Elmer Schiademan, Kate S. Reed	25—21
Cyrus M. Coberly, Josephine Haslett	26—20

Lea and Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

This signature on every bottle—
Lea & Perrins

Cooks, Chefs & Housekeepers everywhere pronounce it an indispensable requisite to the culinary stores.

Gives a most delicious flavor to Hot & Cold Meats, Gravies, Salads, Soups, Game, Fish, Welsh Rarebits, etc.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

	Age.
Eugene Ciproni, Charlotte Aaland	29—19
Arthur E. Morrell of Gaylord, Mich., Violet I. Lyall of same	22—22
Frank J. Tracey of Burlington, Ia., Edith B. Duncan of same	30—26
Howard R. Lille of Cleveland, O., Mary E. Snell of same	29—27
William H. Thomson, Lizzie Korta	21—22
Edward Williamson, Bertha Dalley	25—21
August Hilderbrandt, Mary Steinbrand	76—49
Michael Augent, Catherine Flynn	21—28
Albert B. Clooney, Jennie B. Lewis	30—19
Wicetar Yakns, Marcian Buarlety	27—21
Arthur Anderson, Annie Thulin	29—29
Daniel Campbell, Ella L. Chambers	30—25
Halvar H. Lyche, Hattie Wold	25—25
George H. Hannan, Mabelle Witwer	25—27
Stanley Wilkinson, Lizzie Lundgren	24—21
Petras Wainansky, Maryanna Kibelaite	24—19
Theodore Engelbrandt, Bertha Aldrich	23—23
James Meehan, Mary Bryon	25—25
Joseph Grajeski, Sophia Plewy	26—21
Anders G. Clauson, Augusta M. Johnson	27—24
Walter E. Pienvindi, Katherine Schmitz	24—20
Ralph E. Miller, Millie E. Garrety	25—20
Charles B. Simoell, Anna Kern	46—33
William L. Boles of Storm Lake, Ia., Mary Doty of Chicago, Ill	35—28
Edward Showers, Bertha Rempert	22—23
Lorer Wancaun, Rose Grabfetz	22—20
Caspar Bausewein, Katie Speidel	32—27
Felix Sneicsanas, Josie Grusch	30—19
David Nash of Memphis, Tenn., Minnie Greeb of Blue Island, Ill	50—34

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Tuesday, May 22, 1900:

South Park-av., 43 s of 34th-st., w f, 491x2 164, May 21. (C. La Grange to Jno. G. Cella) ..... $ 7,000

Evergreen-av., 620 s w of Milwaukee, s w r, 20x100, May 19 [E. A. Winterfeld to F. Langhorst] 6,850

Diller-st., 104 s of Indiana, e f, 24x125ft, May 21 [J. W. Burroughs to James Cummings] 1,000

25th-pl., 166 e of Douglas-blvd., s f, 50x120, April 24 [P. Schuttler to Vaclav Vlach] 1,550

Elm-st., 355 s of Austin-av., w f, 50x185 [Oscar Ward, whence 23 March 21 (O. Swanson to Marg C. Swanson] 1

Wabash-av., 258 n of 58th-st., e f, 26x177, Sept. 28, 1896 [E. Harper et al., by M. in C., to Samuel Richardson] 4,083

Basil-av., 150 s of Grace-st., e f, 50x125, May 2, 1900 [M. E. Winston to Jesse Lovejoy] 1,000

Calumet-av., 310 s of 35th-st., e f, 30x24, revenue $5, incumb. $4,000. May 8 [E. Hansell to Lore H. Jefferson] 1

Same property, revenue $5, May 18 [Loren H. Mershon to Emma L. Clark] 22

Sheridan-rd., 28 n of Evanston, e f, 50x141, May 18 [P. A. Hoizer to Lora L. Wright] 1

Paxton-av., 298 n of 72d-st., w f, 298x124, May 21 [Ogy Born et al., by M. in C., to est. Isom Ross] 4,993

Linder-av., 191 n of Diversey, w f 25x124, May 18 [W. H. Clark, Sidney W. Worthy, and Howard M. Carter.

The American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago; capital, $5,000; incorporators J. Martin Littlejohn, James B. Littlejohn, and Edith M. Williams.

The Illinois Architectural Loan Brokers' association, Chicago; to protect the interests of pawnbrokers; incorporators, Daniel Gelder, Walter E. Harris, and Abraham Pyott.

The Southwest Side Deutscher Frauen Verein, Chicago; benevolence; incorporators, Veronica Humm, Sophia Andrese, and Susan Drevicus.

The name of the Wabash Transfer Elevator company of Chicago is changed to R. E. Pratt & Co.

The capital stock of the Chicago Veneer company is increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

Adda-st., 185 s of 61st, e f, 25x100, April 30 [Allen C. Horres to Wm. H. Bray] 1

Langham-av., 248 s of 64th, w f, 87½x124, revenue $4. May 19 [H. G. Peterson to Lemuel T. Deahl et al] 2,000

Lowe-av., 225 n of 120th-st., w f, 25x125, Jan. 24 [Amer. T. & Sav. Bank to J. R. Blais] 1

Jefferson-av., 112 n of 122d, e f, 37½x125, Feb. 3 [Same to I. L. Schrenghaus] 1,600

39th-st., 200 e of Homan-av., s f, 25x124, May 21 [Estate of M. E. McDowell to George W. Knox] 1,000

Irving Park-av., 443 w of Western, n f, 50x 125, March 28 [N. J. Haynes to Robert E. Burke]. Incumb. $2,500 1

Byron-st., 330 w of C. Clark, s f, 25x109, May 18 [J. O. Mahoney to Frank X. Engel] 1,700

Otto-st., 141 e of Herndon, n f, 25x125, May 14 [F. Gantzen to N. Theisen] 4,500

Sawyer-av., n w cor Franklin, e f, 74x128, May 14 [O. O. Fox to Frank F. Kellogg] 2,000

Nelson-st., 216 w of Perry, s f, 25x124, May 4 [C. Runtz to James E. Keith] 1,000

Dickens-av., 259 e of Lawndale, s f, 25x125, May 19 [L. M. Ellison to Lizzie Holmes] 1,600

Perry-st., 286 n of Fullerton-av., w f, 25x 128, May 21 [A. W. Gottschalk to Louisa Gottschalk]. Incumb. $1,532 8,000

North-av., 99 w of N. 40th n f, 24x125, April 14 [C. A. Sworgfnger to J. P. Jacobson] 1,500

N. 40th-av., 240 n of Lowe-st., w f, 25x124, Aug. 30, 1899 [T. J. Diven to J. Pupikofer] 1,250

Harding-av., 264 s of Lemoyne-st., s f, 48x 124, May 18 [P. Nielsen to H. H. Bunyes] 1,000

Elston-av., 165 n of Blanche-st., w f, 25x 161, May 14 [J. Mrochen to M. Mrochen]. Revenue, $2 1

Fulton-st., 240 w of Oakley-av., n f, 30x126, May 7 [W. S. Sackley to Ella. Gross] 1,700

Monroe-st., 70 e of Lincoln, s f, 20x125, May 21 [H. A. Osborn to Henry S. Perkins] 4,500

Taylor-st., n w cor Irving-av., s f, 26x100, and other property, May 21 [J. Hluvacek to W. E. Cheveny] $8,500 16,500

Taylor-st., 210 w of Loomis, n f, 30x109, May 14 [Henry Kramer to Nathan E. Scheer] 3,000

Desplaines-st., 30 s of Adams, e f, 24x91, May 7 [C. M. Smith to Julia F. Porter] 5,000

Taylor-st., 250 e of Halsted, n f, 50x100, May 21 [Domestic B. asso. to Sophia Manzo] 6,000

Fisk-st., 104 n of 16th, e f, 24x123, May 17 [H. Korn to Henry J. A. Korn] 2,000

Lawndale-av., 126 n of 27th-st., w f, 42x 125. Incumbrance of $2,000. May 14 [L. Woelfel Jr. to Geo. Woelfel] 2,500

Millard-av., 146 s of 28th-st., w f, 24x125, revenue $2.50, Feb. 14 [G. Baumann to Henry D. Troeger] 1

23d-st., 237 e of Douglas-blvd., s f, 24x124, May 16 [A. H. Thrun to Wm. F. Laepke] 1,350

23d-pl., 325 w of Leavitt-st., n f, 25x124, May 8 [C. Freilinger to J. Heligoth] 1,300

Hillock-av., 46 e of Loomis-st., n f, 20x 100, May 17 [J. O'Conner et al., by M. in C., to Security T. and C. Co.] 1,400

Poplar-st., 141 n of 29th, e f, 25x100, more or less, April 23 [J. Chat to Jos. Novacek] 3,700

Quinn-st., 80 s of 29th-st., w f, 25x115, May 8 [J. O'Connor to John Murphy] 1,200

Quinn-st., 275 s of 29th, e f, 25x115, April 25 [L. Munch to Heinrich Reuter] 1,200

31st-st., 75 e of Union-av., s f, 25x122, May 17 [A. Thomas et al., by M. in C., to Frank Pempel] 4,736

32d-st., 100 e of 5th-av., s f, 25x115, March 9 [Est. of D. Smith to Mary J. Smith] 1,050

Armour-av., 135 s of 31st-st., w f, 25x100, May 19 [A. Netterberg to Frank Johnson] 1,000

Aberdeen-st., 320 n of 52d, w f, 25x124, May 10 [J. Duffey to John McCabe] 1,800

La Salle-st., 116 s of 54th, w f, 145x100, Incumbrance of $2,000. May 8 [P. P. Bunker to Mary J. Seymour] 10,000

St. Lawrence-av., 198 s of 48th-st., e f, 25x 125, May 21 [L. E. Brayton to A. S. Terrill] 6,500

61st-st., 557 e of Halsted, n f, 32½x124, incumbrance, $2,500. May 16 [W. Brunes to Jno. E. Winblad] 9,000

Gunn-st., 346 e of Halsted, s f, 20x122, May 18 [P. C. Paulin et al., by M. in C., to Ella B. Black] 2,700

Throop-st., 300 n of 68th, e f, 25x124, May 21 [P. Gaertig to Frank Hertig] 1,000

Bartell-st., 150 s of 71st, w f, 50x125, March 13 [C. P. .....] 2,500

Dobson-av., 210 s of 75th-st., e f, 25x125, May 18 [Safety L. and B. Assn. to L. M. Williams] 1,250

Paulina-st., 189 n of 80th, e f, 25x125, May 19 [H. Cobe to S. Johnson] 1,000

Cottage Grove-av., 50 s of Lyon, e f, 25x 115, May 12 [J. H. Conley to Calumet B. Ass'n] 1,800

Avenue K, 48 n of 98th-st., e f, 48x121½, May 17 [J. Lorschschneider et al., by M. in C. to Revenue B. and L. Assn.] 2,140

Greenwood-av., 205 n of 73d-st., w f, 25x 125, May 18 [F. Lemmel to William B. Breckenridge] 3,000

Fifth-av., 52 n of Root-st., w f, 26x104, April 28 [T. R. Weddell to William Fitzgerald] 2,500

73d-st., 225 e of Kimbark-av., s f, 25x125, May 21 [D. Murphy to W. E. Rafferty] 1,000

Allport-st., 240 n of 21st, e f, 24x123, May 17 [J. Vrana to Katerina Hruby] 5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Flournoy-st., 88 w of Campbell-av., s f, 37½ x125. Incumbrance $6,000 [Isabella H. Jackson to Mary A. Stiller]	10,000
Huron-st., 50 e of May, s f, 25x118. Incumbrance $4,500. May 21 [O. Christenson to Gunder Pederson]	7,500
Peterson-st., 202 w of Robey, n f, 48x100, undivided half interest. May 18 [J. S. Knowlsen to E. H. Pease]	1,000
Homan-av., 216 s of Armitage-av., e f, 25x 125. Incumbrance $6,000. May 19 [T. M. Wilson to Jos. C. Ross]	3,100
Robey-st., 192 n of Montrose-blvd., e f, 50x 125. Incumbrance $4,000. May 1 [A. S. Terrill to Peter Damen]	8,000
Lot 11, block 1 of block 29, 19, 40, 14, May 10 [Will in deed; no grantee given] [M. Peters to]	1,500
Wisthrop-av., n e cor Berwyn, w f, 99x150. May 21 [H. Hedner to Aaron J. Hedner]	9,500
Osgood-st., 150 n of Belmont-av., w f, 25x 125. May 21 [H. Hedner to Aaron J. Hedner]	4,000
Sawyer-av., 272 n of Noble, e f, 33x122. Incumbrance $2,150. May 21 [H. H. Eck to Richard G. Moore]	3,500
Campbell-av., 120 e of Hoyne, s f, 24x125½. May 19 [M. Galvin to John Hahn]	4,400
Phillips-av., 211 e of 92d-st., s f, 50x125. May 19 [C. W. Willard to Amelia Ryan]	3,200

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

Alice-st., Hegel, 1½-story frame cottage, 115 N. 57th-ct. ..... $ 1,000

William B. Walker, 1 story frame cottage, 2537 N. Ridgeway-av. 1,800

William B. Walker, three 1 story frame cottages, 2599-2635-2641 N. Avers-av. 3,900

E. F. Dooley, factory brick factory, 85-89 N. May-st. 10,000

Daniel Nelson, 2-story brick shop and flat, 1503 N. Campbell-av. 1,800

John Broeman, 2-story brick flat, 926 Indiana-av. 4,000

Joseph Bremer, 3-story brick flat, 1739 Diversey-av. 7,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION WERE filed with the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The Root & Vandervoort Engineering company, Champaign; capital, $25,000; to manufacture locomotive specialties; incorporators, Orlando J. Root, William H. Vandervoort, and Norman L. Hayden.

The Fidelity Exchange, Chicago; capital, $2,500; employment agency; incorporators, Thomas J. Brown, C. Porter Johnson, and A. M. Simmons.

The Illinois Coal company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; general mercantile and manufacturing; incorporators, Thomas W. Brown, G. Adam Bruck, and Leo N. Brookes.

The Baker Lumber company, Chicago; capital, $100,000; general lumber business; incorporators, Will R. Clark, Sidney W. Worthy, and Howard M. Carter.

The American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago; capital, $5,000; incorporators J. Martin Littlejohn, James B. Littlejohn, and Edith M. Williams.

The Illinois Architectural Loan Brokers' association, Chicago; to protect the interests of pawnbrokers; incorporators, Daniel Gelder, Walter E. Harris, and Abraham Pyott.

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The capital stock of the Chicago Veneer company is increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

Beveled and Stained Glass.
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COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 559.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 1358 Illinois. 126 Dearborn. 505 W. Mad.

Detective Agencies.
Farley's Detective Service, 324, 269 Dearborn-st.
Metropolitan—Ross & Fitzpatrick, 87 Washington.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 110 La Salle. Secret Service. Cullerton, 160 Washington-st.

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FOR FLATS, RESIDENCES & STOCK FARMS. Rider-Ericsson Eng. Co., 89 Lake. Catlg. T. I.

Information Bureau.
Tax Information Bureau. 160 E. Washington-st.

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BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 108 Adams.
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Empire Paper Co., 177-179 Monroe-st. M. 5046.

Patent Lawyers.
LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

Physicians.
J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D., specialist skin, blood, and nervous diseases, 107 Dearborn-st.

Pianos.
J. A. BRYANT, 144 WABASH-AV.

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W. W. ABBOTT, 235 Wabash. Tel. Central 2087.
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BOY—TO FEED GORDON AND RUN ERrands. 358 Dearborn, Room 602.

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99 Orden-av., store with rear rooms..... 16
Inquire 527 S. Western-av.

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Inquire 527 S. Western-av.

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LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED STEAM-HEATED flat on account of death. 1958 Deming place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AS MY FAMILY INTENDS SPENDing five months in Paris I will offer for 1-1 their valuable articles, to encourage an immediate sale; One extension leather top cut-under surrey; four cushion rubber-tired runabout, made by Brewster of New York; one full leather top end spring buggy; one rubber-tired spring road wagon; also a fine gentleman's road team, full brothers, can't tell one from the other; also a nice family horse. They have been used in the city for the last two years, and will guarantee them safe, sound, and reliable in every particular and allow purchaser a reasonable trial. All of the above property is in first-class condition, having had very little use. Will sell together or separate-ly at almost any reasonable offer. Inquire or address at residence, 643 W. Adams-st. GEORGE BAKER, Groom.

FOR THE LATEST STYLES AND THE BEST goods for the least money, either in pleasure vehicles or business wagons, call and be convinced on any time payments; exchanges made. Racine Wagon and Carriage Co., 357 Wabash-av., cor. Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SHETLAND PONY outfit, consisting of a pretty, full-bred Shetland pony, young, sound, gentle, for ladies or small children; phaeton cart and bridle. Address P 514, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; COMPLETE OUTFIT, very stylish Kentucky horse, saddle pair, cost $275; high grade phaeton, cost $350; harness, cost $75; will sell for ¼. Address E A 516, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S OUTFIT, SADDLE horse, roadster, single and double harness, trap, spider, buggy, and sleigh. Call 4503 Drexel-blvd., private stable.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, BROUGHAM, OR semi-coach; for four, as good as the best; C. spring victoria, in fine order; double phaeton, gold mounted. Address P 552, Tribune office.

EVERY HORSESHOER AND HORSEMAN should have a bottle of Prof. J. D. Fitzgerald's thrush and nail wound cure, for immediate use; price $1. 4923 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CARLOAD COMBINATION SADdle horses, high grade; fancy prices not asked; fine carriage team, 16 hands; one cobb; perfect in detail. 2260 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST BLACK SHETland pony in city; safe for children. 3226 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PNEUMATIC TIRE runabout; must be sold; handsome trap; best make. Barn, 3251 Michigan-av.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND HARness; repairing and painting. 3538, 3540, 3548, and 3550 State-st. C. F. HILL.

$125 BUYS THE FINEST MADE DOUBLE COach harness in city; never been used; cost $425; big bargain. 194 55th-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD WORK HORSES, wagons, and harness. 3740 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—LEATHER-TOP BUGGY; FAIR condition, $30; harness, $6. 3055 Halsted-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM Tower).
Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes and privately; day or evening; trial lesson free.
PARIS EXPOSITION.
VISIT BERLITZ SCHOOL PAVILION.
EVERYBODY WELCOME. Summer school at

YOUNG MAN — LEARN ILLUSTRATING; taught by correspondence free; tuition payable 30 days after position is secured, paying $13 per week. Correspondence Institute of America, Scranton, Pa.

GERMAN TEACHER, LIVED IN PARIS, GIVES French and German lessons; lessons in oil painting, history, literature, and history of art. MISS BENDT, 3121 Prairie-av.

METROPOLITAN CONSERVATORY AND School of Dramatic Performance, 513 Fine Arts bldg. 308 Michigan-av.—$5 per term and upward; evenings.

PENMANSHIP. ARITH., GRAMMAR. LITERAture. Actual business course. Shorthand. Bennett Inst., 458 Athenæum Bldg., 26 Van Buren.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION SHORTHAND, fastest method, day or eve. Law Tuition, 361 E. 35th-st.

DRAMATIC ART, ELOCUTION, ORATORY. LESTER SHAFFNER, 81 S. Clark-st., Room 24.

NIGHT AND DAY CLASSES ALL YEAR; 3 mos. nights. $10. Jones Bus. Co., 160 Washington.

MARY M. SHEDD, TEACHER OF SINGING; tested free. 905 Steinway Hall.

HOW TO BECOME QUALIFIED PHYSICIANS, osteopaths, short time. People's Inst., Chicago.

LYCEUM SCHOOL OF ACTING AND DANCING; special inducement. 59 Dearborn-st., Studio 211.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF ENGRAVING & HALFtone, 5 Washington-st.; day and eve. classes.

DEMENT SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 2976 COTtage Grove. Suite 20; vacation class, day or eve.

WATCHES. JEWELRY. ETC.

$1 A WEEK FOR A 14-KT. FILLED CASE, WARRANTED 25 YEARS, WITH FINE 15-JEWEL ELGIN MOVEMENT; HAVE EVERY ROOM IN YOUR HOUSE SUPPLIED WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL WATCH FOR THE PRICE; WATCH DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT.
STRELITZ BROS.,
WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
SECOND FLOOR, 167 DEARBORN-ST.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY house will sell diamonds, watches, jewelry on monthly or weekly payments; no security required; goods delivered first payment; GET OUR CATALOGUE. STRELITZ BROS., 103 STATE-ST., 2D FLOOR. OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

GET FULL VALUE FOR OLD GOLD, SILver, and diamonds. McVicker's Theater Building, Dearborn-st. Take elevator. LOGUE.

CLARK & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st., make loans on diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; reasonable rates; private.

CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD gold, silver, diamonds, and all kinds of old furs. Bank floor, 93 La Salle-st.

CASH PRICES PAID FOR OLD gold, silver, diamonds, and all kinds of old furs. Bank floor, 93 La Salle-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SHAFTING, HANGERS, PULleys, belting, and all kinds of new and second-hand machinery. Write for catalogue No. 80. Chicago Wrecking Co., W. 35th and Iron-sts. Houses, Yards 827, 883, and 943.

CASH PAID FOR BOILERS, ENGINES, GAS engines, laundry, and iron working machinery; also tools, belting, etc. 181 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—2 60X16 2D-HAND BOILERS IN good condition. Westinghouse compound engine. SWIFT & CO., Union Stock-Yards.

FOR SALE—1 FOUR-HORSE-POWER BACKUS GAS engine, new; can be seen at FARGO & CO., 36 Ridge-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NR. HARRISON, 25.50 or 100 ft.; a positive sacrifice for cash. H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st., Bole Agts.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 414, NO. 205 La Salle-st., cor. Adams-st. Tel. Cent. 2307.

MICH.-BLVD. Modern stone house, heated by hot water, with 26 ft. and barn; cost $41,000; price $30,000.

CALUMET-AV.—House near 20th-st., very desirable; $25,000.

KENWOOD—Beautiful modern home, with lot 74x280 ft. and barn; $40,000.

FOR SALE — 4205 GRAND-BLVD., THREEstory stone front modern residence; fine interior; cabinet finish in cherry and oak; all rooms beautifully decorated in artistic designs; hardwood floors throughout; elegant marble bath with shower; new style electric light, combination fixtures; two-story pressed brick stable in rear; open for inspection. Apply to HART & FRANK, 128 and 130 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES in Woodlawn; choicest street, north of 63d, near L, stone front, 2 story; 8 rooms, bath, lot 25x125. It's a gem. Only $8,500. WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE—RESIDENCE AT Windsor Park; modern; hardwood finish, large lot, two blocks northeast of station; owner leaving city. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 603 Atwood Building.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—2-STORY FLAT building, 274 Claremont-av.; in good repair; modern improvements; and rents $30 per month; newly paved; make offer. P 478, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1051 HANCOCK-AV., 5-ROOM COTtage on brick foundation, lot 20x117; price $1,450; very easy terms. 1129 W. North-av.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN IN CALIFORNIAav. lot, near Humboldt Park, $1,000, worth $1,500; your own terms. LINCOLN S. HATFIELD, 1219 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BIG SACRIFICE—FINEST WEST Side residence; also 3-flat stone front bldg. Address F J 101, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT, 45X116 ft., on corner Kinzie and Carpenter-sts., by owners. ADAMS BROS., 911 N. Kedzie-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE, 1989 Fillmore-st. J. H. JOHNSON, 70 Adams-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—
MANUFACTURING BUILDING AT NORTH CHICAGO.
Ground, 150x316.; bldg., 45x100.
Railroad facilities.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — RAVENSWOOD, 6021 BERTEAUav., 2 flats, 6 rooms each; lot 33x140, corner, $4,750; will take lot as part payment. JAMOT BROWN, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WILL SACRIFICE—MUST LEAVE —7-room house, all modern improvements; barn, two stalls; Ravenswood. P 513, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—860 TO 864 Orleans-st., 2-story frame; lot 50x92. ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FRONTAGES IN ROGERS Park and Buena Park at reasonable prices. O. M. CARSON, 308, 84 La Salle-st.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
OPENING SALE.
S. E. Gross' great Milwaukee-av. addition.
460 choice city lots in the 27th Ward,
$300 each and upward. 5 monthly payments.
The opening sale will be held in the beautiful park
upon the property, on
Saturday, May 26, and Sunday, May 27.
FREE EXCURSIONS.
S. E. Gross' special trains will leave Chicago & Northwestern railway depot, corner Kinzie and Wells-sts., at 2 p. m. sharp both days. Free tickets will be handed you at depot gate. Train will stop at Dayton-st. for those who desire to visit the property. Take electric cars to Irving Park-blvd. line, get off at Milwaukee-av. and walk one-half block south to sales pavilion.
BUY NOW—First purchasers of lots in S. E. Gross' subdivisions have always made large profits. Branch office on the property. Open today and every day.
S. E. GROSS.
1500 Fisher Building, Chicago.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR HOMES AT PALOS PARK—
Altitude 150 feet; wooded hills, ravines, plateaus; fine spring water; 1 to 10 acre lots; $300 per acre; easy terms; fare 18c. JOHNSON & CO., 95 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED NORTH EVANSton corner, 100x160, at a BARGAIN if sold soon; small cash payment, balance to suit. PERKINS & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCE IN KENILworth; corner, 175x150; stable; hardwood finish; hot water heating; $22,500. S., 814 Tacoma Bldg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 240 ACRES, CARROLL County; 200 under cultivation, 40 timber; well fenced and drained; 2 acres good farm buildings, 2 good orchards. Price low or might trade for small farm and couple good lots and some cash. H., Box 343, Delphi, Ind.

FOR SALE—$8,000; 120 ACRE MICHIGAN fruit farm; first-class improvements; 30 acres grapes; 2,500 peach, 1,100 pear trees; pays over 50% yearly; send for statement. GILBERT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$200 TAKES 80 ACRES OF VERY rich farm land in central Wisconsin; nice scenery and sparkling water; A GREAT BARGAIN; ¼ cash; on railroad; city only 60 miles. SCHILLER, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—60 ACRES AT Van Buren Co., Mich.; 100 large apple trees, fair buildings, $3,000; will exchange for Chicago property. Send for circular. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS. ETC.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOR SALE SOME VERY fine fruit farms, 5, 10, and 15 acres, well fruited, in fine location; send for list; no trade.
SCHULZ & PIXLEY, St. Joseph, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CHOICE VACANT NEAR 71ST AND Byron Manual; give full description, price, clear, value $20,000, and assume, or pay cash for balance if necessary.
CARL LOTZ, Loans and Insurance,
Room 609 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.
Office hours, 9-11 a. m. and 2-4 p. m.

WANTED—WELL LOCATED SOUTH SIDE VAcant; must be a bargain, owners only.
WALTER H. BROWNE, 810, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—BARGAINS IN NORTH SHORE property; we have cash customers.
C. F. BUTTERLY & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, MODERN FLAT BLDG., North Side, or Lake View. GEO. J. SCHMIDT & SON, 222 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—EQUITY IN MODERN FLATS E. OF State-st., n. of 59th, for clear $6,000 res. at Jackson and Loomis. F R 172, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—10,000 ACRES TIMBER land in Clay County, Kentucky; 10,000 acres in Georgia; 1,000 acres in Jackson Co., Wisconsin; 120 feet in North Evanston; 60 feet on Belmont-av., city; all clear; want improved; will assume.
JOHN M. SECRIST, 125 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IF YOU WANT TO TRADE VACANT for IMPROVED. See us.
IMPROVED for VACANT. See us.
IMPROVED for IMPROVED. See us.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

32-ACRE FARM ON DESPLAINES RIVER bottom, 3 miles south of La Grange, Ill.; will sell or exchange for good timber or prairie land in Arkansas or eastern Illinois.
C. T. HANSEN, Castana, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE — $3,000 EQUITY IN SHERman Park house, for lots or smaller improved. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE — 132 E. NORTH-AV., MTG. $3,000; want vacant or smaller improved. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR PROPERTY see OSCAR E. TAYLOR, 115 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

TO INVESTORS, ESTATES, AND ATTORNEYS:

You can obtain through me your pick of Chicago's best gold 1st mortgages [any amount].

Will hold mortgages for your convenience until you get your money in, or will pay interest on your money until you obtain through me a suitable mortgage.
JAMES MONTGOMERY, 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$16,000 LOAN, 5 YEARS, 5%. A South Side business bldg., value $43,000 now clear; rental $4,800 per year; guarantee policy furnished; will pay no commission and must have money by June 1; want to negotiate with principal direct. JOHN F. THOMPSON, 142 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 6 and 5½ per cent, without commissions, attorney's fees, or charges for papers.
SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBurban real estate, repayable in monthly payments.
Amount of payment made to suit borrower; every payment reduces the amount of interest, and payments can be made in advance, interest ceasing the day of payment.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY—
On choice real estate.
Prompt inspection, with privilege of prepayment.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

REAL ESTATE LOANS. WITH SPECIAL prepayment privileges; 5 to 6 per cent.
WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Immediate inspection.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO.,
Bank floor, 93 La Salle-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY
from 4 to 6 PER CENT, negotiated
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLURE, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1305 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS MADE.
CALLAN & FARTY, 148 LA SALLE-ST.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
48 and 45 Dearborn-st.,
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

WANTED—TO BORROW $52,000 FOR A TERM of years on property in this city worth five times the amount; will deal with principals only. Address L 434, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5 and 5½ per cent; no attorney fees; privilege given of paying part or all before maturity. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN—$500 TO $5,000.
South Side loans made in twenty-four hours.
J. ELLIOTT ADAMS & CO.,
$50 Washington-st.

WILLIAM A. BONE & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., have funds to loan at current rates, in sums to suit; no loan not good security.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; funds on hand. McLANE & GUHL, 106 Washington-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO VACANT OR improved real estate, at 6 per cent; will divide. Address F L 371, Tribune office.

WILL LOAN $500 AND UPWARDS AT 5 TO 6 per cent. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 158 LA SALLE-ST.

$20,000 TO LOAN, $500 TO $5,000, 5 PER CENT.
A. J. OLIVER & CO.
618 New York Life Bldg.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant building loans; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

E. ORRIS HART & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST.—Money to loan on Chicago real estate at lowest rates. Prompt action.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN — ON ACRE LOTS, AND improved property, in any amount.
E. W. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

R. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. W. CORNER DEARborn and Washington-sts. Loans at lowest rates on Chicago real estate.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN, SUMS OF $200 AND UPwards on improved city property at lowest rates. J. WM. HOWARD & CO., 160 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. CORBIN & GORRIS, 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4¼ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

WESTERN STATE BANK—
N. W. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.
Loans made on Chicago real estate.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in summer.
DUNLAP, SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates. No delay.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES; BUILDing loans made.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 TO $50,000 ON FIRST MORTgage; Chicago money; no delay; no other business. WILL H. MOORE, bank floor, 204 Dearborn.

LOANS, 5 AND 6%, VACANT AND IMPROVED.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY.
422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

4¼ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE, WITH PREpayment privilege; no commission.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

$500 TO $2,500 ON CICERO AND PROVISO IMproved; owners only. MARTIN, 1616, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE us before closing negotiations elsewhere. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—$500, 2D MTG., AFTER $2,000; RENTS $400; responsible. Address P 571, Tribune office.

FOR SALE, $2,000; $1,600, 2D; 1ST-CLASS proved; will discount. P L, 446, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM PRIVATE PARTY, $1,000 AT 5%, first mtg., security $2,500. P 516, Tribune.

PRIVATE FUNDS FOR SECOND MORTGAGE loans; no delay. Room 527, 97 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
OSCAR E. TAYLOR, 115 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
ROOM 75 HARTFORD BUILDING,
140 DEARBORN-ST., CORNER OF MADISON

$10 UP LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES with responsible concerns on your plain note; money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, sewing machines, etc.; also on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc.; you retain full possession; loans made anywhere in Cook Co., simply for the interest; NO OTHER UNNECESSARY CHARGE WHATSOEVER; our rates are about one-half of the usual charge; quick service; honest and honorable dealing with all. Office hours, 8 a. m. until 7 p. m.

IF YOU ARE A SALARIED EMPLOYE HOLDing a permanent position we will loan you $25 upward to $500 on your own name, without mortgage, indorsers, or any one's else, at about one-half the rate usually charged.
ILLINOIS CREDIT CO.,
145 La Salle-st., Suite 409.

MONEY ADVANCED FOR SALARIES—SALaried employes of good character can obtain accommodation at offices; less cost and embarrassment than has heretofore been possible by applying to John Mulholland, R. 721, 184 La Salle-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. Loans on same or other life insurance; cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813.

BONDS FOR SALE—$10,000 6 PER CENT ELECtric power and light, at par and accrued interest; plant well established and paying, in good Michigan town. Circulars to investors.
W. S. WALKER, 167 Dearborn-st.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE—
Lowest rates. No publicity.
Easy repayments. Quick service.
LOANS ON COLLATERALS. 1424 Unity Bldg.

$20 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE without security; everything strictly private; quick service; rates low. HOUSEHOLD CO., 218 La Salle-st., Suite 306. Tel. Main 4504.

SALARY NO PUBLICITY. LOWEST RATES. CONFIDENTIAL. EASY PAYMENTS.
LOANS. 220, 145 La Salle-st., corner Madison. Also loans on collaterals.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6%; interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted. 24 La Salle-st. Loans, 4 to 6% int. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only; no indorser or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. J. BREWER & CO., 94 Adams-st. OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

WE ARE LOANING MONEY TO HONEST SALaried people without security; reasonable rates; everything entirely confidential. American Credit Co., Suite 502, 84 La Salle-st.

MUST MEET A NOTE SATURDAY; NEED $180; have security worth $750 to offer for loan; pay $25 for two weeks; from private party only. Address P 555, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON your unsupported note; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1004 Tacoma Building.

BANK OF CHICAGO, 225 DEARBORN-ST.—General banking business; 4 per cent on time deposits; no charge on deposit accounts.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE AT 6; 36 usual rates. 1004 Washington-st.

MISS FADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

SALARY LOANS WITHOUT SECURITY; PRIvate individual; easy payments. G A 72 Tribune.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY. MONEY TODAY.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901. Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

You can borrow any amount you want on
MANY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES,
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time reducing interest accordingly.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with us quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

LIBERAL ADVANCES, WITHOUT DELAY, ON
FURNITURE,
PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS,
CARRIAGES, ETC.
OR ON PERSONAL PROPERTY OF ANY KIND,
LOWEST AND MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
FAIR AND CURTEOUS TREATMENT.
AT THE OFFICES OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., FIFTH FLOOR.
CORNER CLARK.
201 W. 63D-ST., COR. WENTWORTH-AV.,
ENGLEWOOD.

BEFORE BORROWING, CALL AND SEE US AND YOU WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.
ENGLEWOOD OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS.

WE WILL LOAN YOU ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY. THE PROPERTY MAY REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION; YOU CAN DISTRIBUTE THE PAYMENTS. NO PUBLICITY; GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT WILL REDUCE THE COST OF THE LOAN. PLEASE REMEMBER, WE MAKE NO INQUIRIES OF YOUR NEIGHBORS OR EMPLOYERS.
MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
105 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217.
WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE, 161 W. MADISON-ST., HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING, ROOM 12.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

ROOM 512.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
Corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.
Avoid disagreeable formalities, publicity, and delay when wanting a loan on household goods, etc., same to remain in your possession, by dealing with a company of highest references and one that will give you business like treatment. Our rates are the lowest and we can promptly and satisfactorily serve you. Full information given, or write and we will call.
ALSO LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.
CHICAGO SECURITY AND CREDIT COMPANY.
Room 512, 124 Dearborn-st., cor. Monroe.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

I WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE, AND LOWER THAN CAN BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME, AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. NO COMMISSION TO PAY. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.
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If invested with us will make you from $1,000 to $5,000. Until May 26d stock selling on installment plan; 50 cts. a week, all cash; 4 cents, all cash; fully paid, non-assessable; all money paid to a bonded trustee. Call or write. Make checks payable to S. M. MOULTON. Address TEXAS PARK ARM GOLD MINING CO., 185 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN NEWSpaper work to take small interest and management of monthly publication; good salary. Address F H 805, Tribune office.

IF YOU

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

ARTHUR COSSLETT SMITH'S SHORT STORIES ARE CHARMING.

His Volume, "The Monk and the Dancer," Contains a Half-Dozen Tales That Are Gems of Their Kind—Has the Power of Portraying Character by the Use of Suggestive Little Incidents—His Humor Is as Delightful as His Artistic Power.

IT would be a great pity if a prejudice against short stories were to prevent anybody from reading Arthur Cosslett Smith's delightful volume, "The Monk and the Dancer" (Scribner). The half-dozen stories in this collection are all that short stories should be—pithy, original, scintillating. The author evidently has eyes that see and a hand that can portray. He also has a rare power of suggestion. It is difficult to tell just where the actual delineation ends and the suggestion begins, so clever are the few light strokes with which he depicts his people. So much more is implied than the written words that the characters seem real to the point of being tangible.

In his charming story of a Bishop who has just arrived in New York Mr. Smith says: "His wife, a tall, thin woman, with gray hair drawn over her ears, examined the letters and selected her own. Then she permitted the Bishop to have his." There is the woman, living, breathing, dominant. Pages could add nothing to the picture. And when, an hour later, an old friend asks him to dine with him at his club one understands perfectly why he hesitates and breathes that one word, "Maria?"

In another story he writes thus: "When the Earl of Vauxhall left the smoking-room of the Celibates' club (he had been divorced many years and was theoretically eligible) he was followed by laughter and a clapping of hands. A man of three score and ten, he had told a story that may not be told here. There were French phrases scattered through it, at which those who did not know French laughed, and at which those who did shifted uneasily in their seats and wondered why they were there. A few toothless skeletons in fur coats, who sat about the fire, cackled and winked and nudged each other, and, dying, saluted him." The Earl's depravity reaches no bounds that these few lines do not suggest. The accumulated hideousness of decades of bestiality is in them. Such insight presupposes a keen sense of humor, and without reading them it is impossible to get an idea of this delightful quality of the stories.

The first is of a young monk who is fascinated by a Spanish dancer. She stops at the abbey for food one spring day, speaks with him, and, under the spell of her seductive charms, he forgets all else and follows her out into the world. The story is rather stranger than fiction usually is, and the end is a trifle depressing, but it is exceedingly well told. The old abbot is human and lovable, and appeals to one strongly. "More men," he frankly confides to Brother Ambrose, "turn monk from love of a woman than from love of God." And Brother Ambrose, in the face of memories that have lain quiet for forty years, cannot deny it.

"The Eye of the Harem" is a delightful story of the Bishop of Porto Rico, who, while in New York, goes to dine with an old friend at the club. The good man feels decidedly uneasy among so many millionaires. Besides, when he left he did not tell his wife where he was going and promised to fetch her some nectarines. He tries to salve his conscience by selecting apt Scripture quotations and whispering them, with a twinkle in his eye, to his host. Once he asks if a certain one of the men present is not of an old family, and the host, thinking a Biblical allusion the proper thing, replies: "Well, I should say so. Good old Bible family. A lot of his ancestors ran violently down a steep place into the sea." At the end of the dinner comes the little episode concerning the host's ring set with the famous diamond called the "Eye of the Harem." It includes the crowning event of the Bishop's day of iniquities and closes with one last touch that makes the story perfect.

Another exquisite bit of story-telling is "Some Old Families." It has to do with the lawless mountaineers of West Virginia, whose pride of birth is only equaled by the oldest English families. Rosie is a scion of one of these families, and when she presents the son of the millionaire President of the lumber camp to her father as her lover, he cocks his rifle and says: "No, Rosie, you can do better nor that. Yer a Dinwiddie on yer pa's side and yer ma had Pochahonty blood. Bein' bred like that, it wouldn't be right fer you to cross with no galoot from Michigan. No, no, Rosie; you can do a heap better. Cy Hatfield is bailed out. I seen him at the mill. He's comin' up tonight, an' he's goin' to marry you tomorrow." This, with a few threats, backed by the rifle, persuaded the boy to give her up. He is allowed to buy Rosie's wedding shoes and stockings, however, Dinwiddie not having the money, and it having been a custom for over 200 years for members of his family to be married in shoes and stockings. In a moment of expansion he even invites the rejected suitor to "Come up and see Rosie some time, when Cy's in jail."

They are all stories that make the world seem brighter, human nature better, and life easier. The effect is a sort of stimulation, and one closes the book in a glow of gratitude toward the author for the pleasure he has provided.

If the question of imperialism were to be settled by a vote of the poets, doubtless the United States would remain within its continental territories and the United Kingdom seek no further conquests by the sword. In England, William Watson, John Davidson, F. B. Money-Coutts, and Wilfrid Scawen Blount, among many, have been writing against "the God of Things as They Are," and even more numerous are the songs of the Americans, including the verses of William Vaughan Moody, Bertrand Shadwell, Frank Putnam, and many more. Latest of these is "War and Mammon," from the lyric pen of George Horton, a Chicago poet whose reputation is international.

Earnestness and fervor combine with a ripe knowledge of art and a flowing pen to make Mr. Horton's verses of the greatest interest, as in the opening and closing stanzas of his poem, "The Real America":

Ye say, "We are Anglo-Saxon!"
And ye strut in the pride of birth;
Ye are drunk on a lie, and waxen
So mean that ye covet the earth.

The Saxons are old-time yeomen,
And they lust, like worms, for the ground;
We are nobles, each man, and foemen
To tyrants, the wide world round. . . .

We have done with the old transgression,
We have learned our lesson well,
And the hate that we feel for oppression
Is as hot as the coals of hell.

Neither slaves are we, nor despoilers,
And when others die to be free,
A wind blows our plain men and toilers
All one way, like waves of the sea!

The book is small and bound in paper, but in spirit as well as form it is worthy of comparison with William Watson's "Purple East," and deserves as large a circulation among the thoughtful and conservative of Mr. Horton's countrymen. (Wausau, Wis.: The Philosopher Press.)

Fresh Literary Notes.

Irving Bachellor, the author and newspaper man, has written a character story, locating the background in northern New York. The book is titled "Eben Holden," and will soon be issued by the Lothrop company.

Here is the account which an English army officer's sister gives of Kipling as a small boy: "I was brought up with him," said the army woman. "Ruddy was the most horrid little wretch of a boy imaginable." "And you played with him?" asked the interlocutor. "Played with him? Never. None of us played with him. He was sulky—sensitive, brutal—O, a little wretch, I assure you. But don't repeat it."

Beginning with the June number the Popular Science Monthly, published for many years by the Appletons, will bear the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co., and will be edited by Professor J. McKeen Cattell of Columbia University. Two interesting features of the June number will be "The Future of the Negro in the United States," by Professor N. S. Shaler, and "The Biographical Sketch of an Infant," by Charles Darwin.

George Cary Eggleston, the veteran editor and author, will shortly bring out a book of adventure entitled "The Last of the Flatboats," which will be based on the story of a river flatboat which started out from an Indiana town for New Orleans, in charge of a more or less youthful crew, whose aim was recreation and revenue. The life of the great river will be portrayed as it appeared in the days when the author was a good deal younger than he is now. It is said that one of the characters, described as "the boy, Ed," is Mr. Eggleston's distinguished brother, Dr. Edward Eggleston, the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster."

Short Story of the Day.

AN UNCONVENTIONAL COURTSHIP

"THIS sort of game is all well, but if it lasts much longer I shall be a perfect wreck," said Arthur Mason to himself one evening, as he sat gazing thoughtfully at the fireplace. "For the last six months I have been head over heels in love with Vera Fray, and, what is worse, not had the pluck to tell her so. But she is such a peculiar girl" (he argued in self-defense). "If it was any one else I wouldn't hesitate a moment."

Mason was a man of about 25, and as full of passion and sentiment as a man well could be. But he had been brought up in orthodox English style with many sharp lessons never to betray his feelings. These lessons had been so hammered into him in his youth that he found now that even against his own wishes it was almost impossible to show what his real opinion was of anything that affected his likes or dislikes. When he was most happy people thought him sad, and vice versa. It was, perhaps, on account of the peculiar way he had of looking at things that he invariably saw the funny side first, sometimes on the most serious occasions.

His passion for Vera at times made him laugh, and when on the verge of proposing to her the thought would strike him how foolish he would look. The truth of it was, he knew too much of the world, and the love affairs of his friends had appeared ridiculous to him.

One of the chief attractions of Vera in his opinion was her passive nature, and it was that perhaps which made him falter. The idea of her being in love seemed absurd to him.

The week following the self-cummunings just recorded, he knew that Vera would be at a dinner party to which he had also been invited, and he determined, if an occasion arose for a serious talk, to have the matter settled. How he would manage it he did not dare to decide; chance, he thought, would have to be his guide.

Mrs. Fairburn's drawing-room was packed on the night of the dinner. So much so that poor Mason's heart sank. If Vera did come his opportunity for a tête-à-tête with her appeared small. She was a popular person, and he knew she would be dragged off to entertain some of the "lions" of the evening.

The Fairburns' house luckily boasted one of the finest gardens in Sussex, and if he could persuade his idol to go for a stroll in that garden he meant to do so.

At dinner Vera sat directly opposite him, and he inwardly blessed his hostess for not crowding the table with flowers, ferns, or ornaments, which would have hidden her charming, clear-cut features from him. When looking at her a calm always came over him that he could not explain. Even when absent from her, he generally pictured her as a limpid spring from which peace was always flowing. Nothing on earth, he imagined, could ever ruffle her.

The dinner passed off perfectly. All seemed thoroughly pleased with themselves and the world in general.

It was an hour later, and he was sitting by Vera's side in the drawing-room. They were enjoying an animated discussion on some topic of public interest, and no chance had so far presented itself. At last, in pure desperation, Arthur blurted out, during a slight fall in the tide of argument: "This room is terribly close; shall we finish our little controversy in the garden?"

Vera was nothing loath.

It was a lovely night; the sky was a mass of twinkling stars, and the moon gave a light that one could easily read by. Such a moment seemed specially ordained for love-making, love whispered in the trees and echoed in the bushes. And yet these two still continued to disagree, as if such romantic evenings were intended for the battledore and shuttlecock of social commonplaces.

They had by now wandered to an arbor, and without either of them drawing attention to it, they entered and sat down in the two deck chairs it boasted. Vera tried to continue the subject at issue, but Arthur remained silent. In this wise the conversation stopped, and each became absorbed, for the first time, in the beauty and the stillness of the night. Presently, with startling abruptness, the silence was broken upon.

"Vera," said Arthur, turning toward her, "would you care to marry me?"

It was not, by a long way, the first time she had received a similar request, for she had been vainly courted by the richest and highest in the country. So vainly, indeed, that people were even beginning to hint of the shelf when speaking of her. But whether it was the suddenness of the request, or the personality of him who made it, for the minute her confusion was obvious, though luckily for her the friendly moon did not light up this little arbor. Calming herself immediately, and looking quickly up at her companion, Vera queried: "Why do you ask me? You don't think I'm in love with you, do you?"

"No, in fact I'm sure you are not."

"Then that settles the question without further trouble," said Vera, carefully rearranging her shawl and establishing herself in a more comfortable position, as if some knotty problem had just been solved.

"Not at all, for you haven't answered me."

"You have answered yourself, though; you would hardly marry a woman who did not love you."

"That's one of the reasons I am asking you," replied this cool diplomatist, slowly lighting a cigaret.

"Then before answering," she said, appearing to be interested in this strange species of proposal, "let me question you. Do you love me?"

"No, I don't."

"Then why on earth do you talk such rubbish? How can you wish to marry me?"

"Simply because neither of us is in love with the other, which shows that we are both mentally and physically in sound health."

"You consider, then, that love is a disease; in fact, I suppose," she added sardonically, "a kind of disordered liver?"

"Exactly. But let me put the case before you properly," said Arthur, rising and walking up and down in front of her as he spoke. "You and I have been friends for twelve years, and by now know each other thoroughly. I am thankful to say I have never loved you, nor, to my knowledge, have you loved me, and it is these facts which convince me we should make a thoroughly congenial and happy married couple. On these grounds I again ask you—will you marry me?" he concluded, stopping opposite Vera's chair.

During this curious monologue the moon had traveled somewhat on its journey, and now cast a pale light into the arbor—just enough to show Arthur that his fair companion's eyes were twinkling, and that she was on the verge of smiling. Looking straight at him, Vera composedly answered:

"Your philosophy, dear Arthur, is excellent, and your case apparently fully proved, but—er—if you would not mind sitting down here" (nodding toward the empty chair at her side), "hold my hand and look me full in the face, and then tell me that you are not head over heels in love with me, I will believe that for the last five minutes you have been speaking—as they say in courts—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Arthur felt dazed. He sat down and took his pretty companion's hand—he observed it was beautifully soft. He looked into her eyes—he noticed they had in them a light he had never seen before, and that on her face was a smile and an expression that could have but one interpretation—and he faltered.

. . . . . .

And the silence of night wrapped the arbor in its embrace. A bird moved in the ivy—a nightingale called to its mate—and the moon traveled farther on its journey. It sank—but not before it had witnessed what, in the course of its considerable experience, it had often seen before, but of which—it never told.—Mainly About People.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Marriage of Miss Edith Duncan to Frank Tracy—Musical for Judge and Mrs. Yates.

The marriage of Miss Edith Blanche Duncan and Mr. Frank Joshua Tracy took place last evening at 6:30 o'clock at St. Chrysostom's Church. The Rev. Thaddeus Snively performed the ceremony, a small company of relatives and friends being present. Mrs. Dudley Tyng, sister of the groom, was the matron of honor, and Mr. James Moir the best man. After the ceremony Mrs. Tyng gave a dinner at her residence, 81 Lincoln Park boulevard. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy will live in Burlington, Ia.

The date set for the wedding of Miss Louise Seaverns, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Seaverns, 148 Forty-sixth street, and Mr. Warren Bennett of Boston, is June 7.

Mr. W. L. Rohrer gave a musical last evening at the Chicago Beach Hotel for Judge and Mrs. Richard Yates of Jacksonville. Mrs. L. Langdon Key, Mrs. Bessie Davis, Miss Jennings, and Mr. F. B. Webster gave the program. A banquet was served later for 100 guests.

The Young Fortnightly at its annual meeting elected officers for the year as follows:
President—Miss Lillian Gillette.
First Vice President—Mrs. Shaw.
Second Vice President—Miss Ina Taft.
Treasurer—Miss Barnes.
Recording Secretary—Miss Hateley.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Dunlop.
Directors—Mrs. John J. Abbott, Miss Florence Higinbotham, Miss Mary Rush, Mrs. Horatio L. Stone, Mrs. Oren Taft Jr., and Miss Lillie Warner.

The annual business meeting of the Illinois branch of the Vassar Students' Aid society will follow the luncheon given to the society on Saturday by Mrs. Charles Wheeler, 2000 Kenmore avenue, Edgewater.

Pioneers of Chicago will hold their eleventh annual reunion at the Sherman House on Saturday. The reception will begin at 6 o'clock and dinner will be served at 7:30.

The semi-annual meeting and reception of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Illinois was held last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Howland, 482 North State street. Professor Alderson read a paper, illustrated with the stereopticon, and Mr. Newton sang.

There will be a dinner and dance at the Midlothian club on Decoration day.

Judge and Mrs. A. N. Waterman, 40 Groveland Park, will give a May party on Saturday evening.

The Oakland club gave a dance last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Payson, 32 Banks street, will spend the summer at Wequetonsing, Mich.

Mrs. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers will change their town residence from 65 Lake Shore drive to 188 Lincoln Park boulevard.

MISS ADDAMS OFF FOR PARIS.

Leaves for New York, Whence She Will Sail Today for the Exposition.

Miss Jane Addams of the Hull House left for New York over the Pennsylvania road yesterday. She will sail for Paris tomorrow to act as a member of the jury of awards at the Paris exposition. She will return to Chicago in July.

THE SHOE SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY!

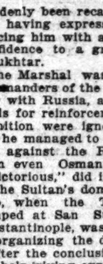
BOOTS $3.00

Queen Quality

SHOES FOR WOMEN.

OXFORDS $2.50

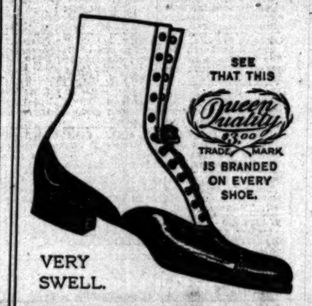
Art in Shoemaking.



"Fashion's Favorite."

Queen Quality Oxfords $2.50

Other Styles for Street, Dress, House, Outing.



VERY SWELL.

Fashion's Favorite.

These famous shoes are a marvel to all who see them. The splendid combination of Fashion, Comfort and Service that QUEEN QUALITY Shoes afford is the secret of their wonderful success.

Ease and Elegance.

They are made in special shapes to give comfort and a graceful, stylish appearance to every type of foot—long or short, thick or thin. There is a

Great Variety of Styles

to select from—for Street, Dress, House or Outing Wear, in Patent Leather, Black and Brown Kibo Kid and Calf, heavy or light soles.

BOOTS, $3.00. OXFORDS, $2.50

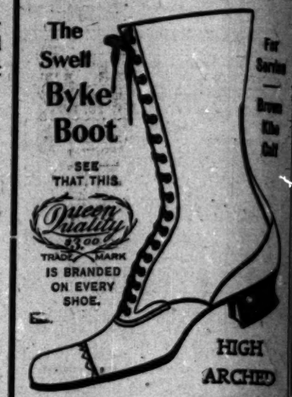
The Oxfords are sold at 50 cents less as they require less material and less labor.

BAILEY & CO.,
147 STATE STREET.

Queen Quality OXFORDS This Special Style, $3.00

VERY SWELL.

The Swell Byke Boot



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OXFORDS $2.50

Light and Graceful.

THE Cornell Shape is made in black Kibo Kid, military heel, welted sole, wide edge. A great favorite. The Queen Quality Price, $2.50

Look for Trade Mark stamped on sole.

Boots, all styles, $3.00.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Moukhtar Pasha.

NO AMERICAN who visited Egypt during the last ten or fifteen years can fail to remember the courtly, honest-looking old Turkish Field Marshal, Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, who filled at Cairo and at Alexandria the exceedingly delicate and difficult rôle of Imperial Commissioner of the Sultan. He was popular among the foreign colony, and there are, therefore, many people in this country who will be sorry to learn that he has suddenly been recalled in disgrace, the Sultan having expressed the intention of replacing him with a man who will enjoy his confidence to a greater degree than old Moukhtar.

The Marshal was one of the few capable commanders of the Turkish army in the last war with Russia, and, although all his appeals for reinforcements, supplies, and ammunition were ignored at Constantinople, yet he managed to make a far better showing against the Russians in Asia Minor than even Osman Pasha, surnamed the "Victorious," did in the European portions of the Sultan's dominions. It was he, too, who, when the Turkish army was encamped at San Stefano, within sight of Constantinople, was intrusted with the duty of organizing the defense of the capital.

After the conclusion of the war he could not help giving expression to his disgust at the manner in which he had been handicapped by the Sultan and by the officials at Constantinople during the conflict, and, accordingly, it was considered politic to get him out of the way. So he was sent off to Egypt with a nominal salary of $100,000 a year in order to constitute a living reminder to everybody on the banks of the Nile that Egypt was part and parcel of the Ottoman Empire and the Khedive a mere Turkish Governor General.

At first the Marshal endeavored to exercise an influence upon Egyptian affairs of state, and especially upon the Khedive. But he soon realized that his efforts in this direction would be of no avail, and would merely result in his being turned out of the country by the English. So he wisely abstained from doing anything whatsoever to embarrass the British, and merely contented himself with pocketing his salary and with remaining on friendly terms with the Khedive, with Lord Cromer, and the entire Egyptian government, becoming celebrated for his hospitality, his urbanity, and for his honesty.

The Sultan, although vexed enough in all conscience at the Marshal's failure to reduce the Khedive to a state of subserviency, and at his neglect to do anything in the way of obstructing the English, preferred to say nothing. But when Egypt became the headquarters of the so-called "Young Turkey party," which aims at the overthrow of Abdul Hamid and the establishment of a constitutional government at Constantinople, and when the Marshal declared his inability to induce either the Khedive or Lord Cromer to permit the expulsion from Egypt of the "Young Turks," his Ottoman Majesty's anger against Moukhtar knew no bounds.

The imperial displeasure took the form of stopping the Marshal's salary. He was not notified of this. But the money was not sent, and all his applications and demands for his pay were treated at Constantinople with silent contempt. Finally, he informed the Sultan that his position was becoming untenable by reason of lack of funds, whereupon Abdul Hamid, in defiance of the protests of the Khedive and of the strongly worded requests of the English government, ordered Moukhtar to Constantinople, at the same time summarily dismissing every member of his staff.

It is reported, at Constantinople that Moukhtar is to be nominated to the Governor Generalship of some remote province of the empire. As this is a species of exile from which those subjected thereto seldom return, since it is merely a means of killing them off in places where there are no foreign representatives to ask inconvenient questions and to make unpleasant reports, Moukhtar will certainly decline to go, and may be expected at any moment to follow the example of those many Turkish statesmen and high dignitaries who have fled from Turkey to foreign countries in order to escape the vengeance of the Sultan.

It is doubtful whether the English government will permit the Sultan to replace the Marshal at Cairo, especially if Moukhtar's successor is to be a man "enjoying the entire confidence of the Sultan," since the Turkish mission would at once become a center of anti-English intrigue, which it never has been until now. Under the circumstances it may be taken for granted that the presence of a representative of the Sultan in Egypt will cease and become a thing of the past.

That the relations between the courts of The Hague and St. James have undergone a marked improvement is apparent from the fact that Sir Henry Howard, the British Envoy to the Netherlands, is back again at his post, which he had quitted on a special leave of absence when he found himself exposed to the necessity of meeting Dr. Leyds, the Boer representative, at all royal entertainments, the doctor being invariably singled out for special graciousness and consideration on the part of the young Queen. Lady Howard was a Miss Riggs of Washington, where her husband spent many years as one of the secretaries of the British Embassy.

Sir Henry Howard.

It would seem that Marie Hay had inherited the artistic tastes and talent of her brilliant but misguided father, Lord Duppiin, for I hear that she is just bringing out a book dealing with art, more especially pictures. Poor "Duppy," who died semi-insane and in virtual exile at Paris, to which capital he had withdrawn after his sensational social execution by the late Lord Sefton, at Croxteth, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, was probably the finest amateur pianist that has ever been known in England, while his knowledge of everything pertaining to pictorial art, both ancient and modern, was that of a genius.

I hear that Captain Lambton of the Powerful, who rendered such valuable service during the siege of Ladysmith, and who has just had such a magnificent reception on reaching home, is to succeed Admiral Fullerton as commander of the royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, which will bring him into constant communication with the Queen. It is impossible to refrain from recalling in this connection the aversion which the Queen entertained for Captain Lambton's grandfather, the first Earl Durham, who was Governor General of Canada. Indeed, it is doubtful whether throughout the entire reign of her Majesty there has ever been a statesman who has excited her indignation to such an extent as this first Lord Durham, the causes of the dislike for him being set forth at full length in the "Memoirs of Charles Greville."

RECITAL FOR A SANITARIUM.

Woman's Board of Jackson Park Institution Conducts a Benefit for It.

A song recital was given at St. Paul's parish house, Fiftieth street and Madison avenue, yesterday afternoon by Thomas Taylor Drill, under the auspices of the Women's board of the Jackson Park Sanitarium. The admission fee was a penny for each year of the auditor's age. By this method over $300 was realized for the sanitarium.

Burlington Route

Buffet Smoking Cars to Kansas City

On the 6.10 p. m. express train for Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Leavenworth we now run a library-buffet-smoking car on the rear. It has an observation platform. A pleasant summer arrangement. The dining car is conducted à la carte.

Ticket Office, 211 Clark Street. Telephone, Main 3631.

TRAINED NURSES GRADUATED.

Class of Galesburg, Ill., Hospital Receives Diplomas and Is Addressed by Dr. J. B. Murphy of Chicago.

Galesburg, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The fourth annual commencement of the training school of the Galesburg Hospital was held in the Presbyterian Church tonight. A large audience attended. The principal address was by Dr. J. B. Murphy, Chicago, whose theme was "General Hospital Work." He advocated the establishing of general hospitals like that here, and the education of the people along sanitary lines. He contended that tuberculosis is a contagious and infectious germ disease, and that it can be prevented and cured. Mrs. William Cuthbertson, Chicago, followed with an address on trained nurses. Diplomas were conferred on Estella Curry, Woodhull; Alice B. Eldridge, Syracuse, N. Y.; Helen W. Telfair, Hillsboro, O.; Clara Rambo, Maquon, Ill.; and Mary B. Spring, Aurora, Ill.

Douglas Singer Held Blameless.

Little Douglas Singer yesterday was held blameless by the Coroner for the death of his grandmother, Mrs. D. Woestea, 41 Chicago avenue. Dr. Springer of the Coroner's office issued a death certificate which stated that the woman came to her death from fatty degeneration of the heart, and Deputy Coroner John C. Weckler decided to hold an inquest, though a number of witnesses were at the East Chicago Avenue Station at 2 p. m., when the inquest was to have been held. Among them were the boy and his mother, Mrs. Anna Singer.

Sisters of Rathbone in Session.

Hartford City, Ind., May 22.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Fourth District of the Rathbone Sisters of Indiana convened in this city this morning in the Knights of Pythias Hall. The district includes seven counties and thirteen lodges are represented and about 150 delegates present. District Deputy Grand Chief Eve Rohbock of Wabash and Grand Chief Mrs. Elizabeth Collins of Warsaw are in attendance at the meeting.

Memorial Services for Young Augur.

Princeton, N. J., May 22.—[Special.]—Memorial services for the student Christopher C. Augur, who was drowned in Millstone Creek here last Sunday, were held in Marquand Chapel this afternoon. The services were similar to those held yesterday in memory of Hay, the other drowned student, and were conducted by President Patton. According to instructions received this morning from Augur's mother the body was sent to San Antonio, Tex.

Must Pay for Use of Madstone.

Mrs. Catherine Roe, 537 Warren avenue, was given judgment for $25 against Henry McGorlick, a letter carrier, in the court of Justice Blume. McGorlick lives at 902 Ashland avenue. He was bitten by a dog and applied to Mrs. Roe for treatment. She applied a madstone to McGorlick's leg. He refused to pay, saying the stone had no curative powers.

If contemplating a California trip, save money and secure comfort. Call room or address Phillips-Judson Co., 849 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

FOR YEARS THE

WIENER BRAND OF BLATZ THE STAR MILWAUKEE BEER

has been held in the highest regard by beer drinkers everywhere.

The finest components unite in one delightful result—beer perfection.

Order a Case Sent to the House.

VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE.
CHICAGO BRANCH:
CORNER UNION AND ERIE-STS.
Telephone Monroe 364.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN

who can't spare time for luncheon will find that a cup of LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef can be made in one moment, which will renew the strength and vitality and prevent exhaustion. Keep a jar handy. It will save your health.

REVELL'S DESKS

LARGE DISPLAY

Wabash & Adams

VOLUME LIX.

GERMANY BAR... CHICAGO M...

Bill Passes the Re... Which Will Cost ... City Millions of D... lars Every Year.

SHARP BLOW TO PA...

Annual Exports of 60,... Pounds Will Be Cut ... the Radical Legis... lation.

WHAT MEN AFFECTE...

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO D. S. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, May 23.—The meat ... the Reichstag today by a vote o... The bill has already been pr... Bundesrath's approval, when it ... a law. The bill is general in its ... but really affects America only, a... packers in particular.

Concisely stated, the bill as it ... Bundesrath prohibits the impo... canned meats, sausages, or sau... It further provides that until D... fresh meats shall only be allow... German ports in whole or half car... then only when hearts and kidn... tached.

The bill does not make specia... for American meats after 1903, b... after Dec. 31 of that year import... be regulated either by new legisla... provisions of the present bill, if i... tinue in force.

Effect of American Comp...

The bill has been one of the mo... ly contested measures that ha... considered by the Reichstag. I... posed by the Agrarians, who felt... competition of American meats... based their crusade on the prete... spite the compulsory inspection o... officials, much of the American ... healthy, because of trichinae an... eases. Much was made also of ... beef scandal during the Spanish... war.

The real reason of the Agrar... was that the imports of Americ... duced the price of the native pr... German government opposed the ... not caring to offend the United ... domestic politics forced it to acc... promise. The opposition then l... dined almost entirely to the So... Radicals who represent the cities...

Excludes Corn Bee...

The bill in the compromise form... by United States Ambassador ... worse, in its bearing upon the U... than it was originally.

"In taking this view," said Mr. ... particularly refer to the virtual ... our corned beef, which I deem u... after its long use here and afte... States has proved its wholesome...

The passage of the German m... the Bundesrath, which is now a... it has passed the Reichstag, ... loss of millions of dollars annu... cago packers, and a heavy loss ... in packing-houses, depriving t... extra amount of work which is ... paring the product for export.

Chicago Packers Affec...

Among the packers who will ... most seriously are:
Armour & Co.
Swift & Co.
German-American Provision com...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.
Nelson Morris & Co.
Thomas J. Lipton company.
International Packing company.
Anglo-American Provision compan...
All of these firms are heavy ex... aggregate amount of sausage ... meats shipped to Germany last ... nearly 60,000,000 pounds. Of t... the German-American Provisio... shipped one-third, the balance b... among the packers in the order ...

Calls the Bill an Outr...

Norris Eppstein of the Germa... Provision company said:

"The passage of this bill is ... against the American packer. ... are absolutely pure and who... should be permitted to enter ... market. The bill is the work o... ticians who are seeking to giv... stituents something to crow ove...

"I know the laboring people ... want our products. I hope to ... killed by the Bundesrath."

Edward Tilden of Libby, McN... said:

"Unless the Bundesrath fail... the bill the American packer ... find another market for 60,000,0... sausage and canned meats. ... severe loss to many packers."

Robert Mair of the Thoma... company said:

"The bill is a severe blow to ... packers."

Some time ago a concerted mo... made by Chicago packers to ... peror William against this bi... had a navy bill that he was anx... and which probably could no... passed without favorable actio... bill, he did not give the latter ... desired attention. Another e... made by the packers to defeat t... it reaches the Bundesrath, but ... such an effort can avail nothi...

Last year's exportation wa... pounds sausage, 18,000,000 p... meat, and 25,000,000 pounds of c...

Will Cause High Pri...

Most of the packers have little ... action favoring American me... many has tried the law for some...

"Prices will advance as soo... goes into effect," said one pa... stopping of imports can cause ... an advance, for Germany cann... home markets. The poorer class... will be unable to pay the incr... The rich man will care nothi... prices. He will be able to pay ... the German people understa... bill has done there will be a ... political conditions are such th... there is no hope of us getting a...

"I have not heard of packe... any retaliatory legislation. F... believe that the thing will s... being so absurd a one that ... will convince the German pe... mistake in cutting off their m... Please a few agricultural distric... peror. I believe, tried to defea... he was powerless."